هكذا من الأصل

DAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: ble. Temp. 3-1 (48-34) Tomorrow variable. rday's temp. 12-2 (54-36). LONDON: Sunny scattered showers. Temp. 11-3 (52-37). rrow variable. Yesterday's temp. 11-4 (52- CHANNEL: Rather rough. ROME: Showers. 13-10 (59-50). NEW YORK: Clear. Temp. (66-50). Yesterday's temp. 23-10 (73-50).

DITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Austria ..... 12 S. | Lebanon £1.25
Belgium ..... 20 B.Fr. | Luxembourg ... 20 L.Fr.
Denmark ..... 3.50 D.Kr. | Morocco ..... 2.50 Dr.
Eire ..... 18 P. | Netherlands... 1.50 Flor.
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France ..... 2.50 F. | Norway ..... 3 N.Kr.
Germany ..... 1.50 D.M. | Portugal ..... 12 Esc.
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India ..... Rs. 6 | Spain ..... 30 Ptas
Iran ..... 60 Rials | Turkey ..... T.£ 3
Italy ..... 300 Lire | U.S. Military (Eur.) $0.35
Israel ..... I.£ 3.50 | Yugoslavia ..... 9 D.

29,001 * * PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, APRIL 24-25, 1976 Established 1887



Associated Press.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger speaking at an Air Force base on Friday before leaving for Africa.

...issinger Seen Facing Credibility Gap in Africa

...y David B. Ottaway

...DIS ABABA, April 23 (WP). ... central problem facing U.S. ...ary of State Henry Kissin... ... his first trip to Africa will ...rcoming the enormous cred... ... gap created by his own ...uncements, by his Angola ... and his apparent past lack ...erest in the affairs of this ...ent.

...le Mr. Kissinger may be re... ...d as a statesman and peace... ... elsewhere in the world, in ... Africa he is viewed more ... awkward diplomat of many ...ers and limited understand... ...or the passions and com... ...es of African politics.

... this regard, most of black ... sees his Angola policy as ...e example.

...th is at stake in the sec... ...'s trip here, not only for the ...d States but for the West ... whole. For black Africa is ...as fast, losing faith in the ... and increasingly turning to ...ast for help in solving the ... issue" of the day—the libe... ... of white-ruled southern ...a.

... main danger here, obser... believe, is that Mr. Kissin... ...ill be tempted to make lofty ...sals for solving the issue ...he United States has no real ...ion or means of implement... ...n fact. Washington has a ...d capability of influencing ...vents unfolding in southern ...

Concrete Evidence

...t black Africa will want to ... t is felt here, is concrete ...ce of U.S. support for the ...n nationalist cause and for ...states supporting it at tre... ...us cost to their own econ... ... and security. Without this, professions of faith in ma... ...rule are likely to be dis... ...l as more empty rhetoric U.S. officialdom.

...t African leaders believe Mr. Kissinger's sudden in... ...in Africa stems from the ...l of Russians and Cubans ...gola last fall and not from ...ruggle of black African na... ...ists to take power in south... ...frica.

...make matters worse, Mr. ...ger seemed to ally the ...d States with white South ... in the Angola civil war in ...ncern about possible Com... ...t inroads in Africa.

Angola policy only served ...affirm a long-held suspicion ...viction throughout much of ...Africa that there is a def... U.S. "tilt" toward South ... where U.S. business has a ... investment.

Angola was a watershed in U.S. policy toward Africa, turning important states like Nigeria and Ghana, normally moderate in tone, violently against Washington for the first time.

Credibility Gap

Nigeria's leaders have already served notice that they believe Mr. Kissinger is bluffing. That black Africa's richest and most powerful nation—and a major source of oil for the United States—should shut its doors to the secretary speaks volumes of the credibility gap he faces here.

But the gap goes back much further than Mr. Kissinger's Angola policy. The seeds were first sowed in 1974 with the disclosure of the secret White House document spelling out its so-called "tar baby" policy of "selective relaxation" of official U.S. opposition to the white governments of southern Africa.

Ever since, Mr. Kissinger seems to have had one run-in after another with black Africa.

In February, 1975, the Organization of African Unity in a rare statement criticizing the appointment of a foreign official, denounced Mr. Kissinger's choice of Nathaniel Davis as assistant secretary of state for African affairs. In effect, it accused him of promoting a "destabilization policy" in Africa by naming someone allegedly involved in the overthrow of Chile's leftist President Salvador Allende.

Last June, President Sese Seko (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

During Trip Around World

Rockefeller Finds Concern on U.S. Reliability

By Philip Shabecoff

WASHINGTON, April 23 (NYT).—Vice-President Rockefeller, who recently returned from a journey around the world, said this week that friends of the United States are gravely concerned about the reliability and consistency of its foreign policy.

In an interview, Mr. Rockefeller said that after a period of "drawing back" from the United States because of Vietnam and other factors, the countries he visited are again "reaching out" to this country for support.

Most of the leaders with whom he talked told him that they counted on a strong U.S. military presence in their area, Mr. Rockefeller said.

"A subject of major concern around the world is, 'Is the United States withdrawing into isolationism? Is American foreign policy going to be coordinated between its legislative and executive branches? Can we count on you?'" Mr. Rockefeller said.

'Appalled' by Angola

He also said that the leaders of the countries he visited were "appalled" by the failure of the United States to take decisive action in Angola.

Mr. Rockefeller, at the request of President Ford, visited Tunisia, France, Iran, Malaysia, Singapore, Australia and New Zealand.

In Tunisia, Mr. Rockefeller said, he had found considerable uneasiness about the future, particularly about future actions by its neighbors, Libya and Algeria. There was special concern about Algeria, which had been receiving large amounts of arms from the Soviet Union and had been visited by the Vietnamese defense minister, Gen. Vo Nguyen Giap, and also by Premier Fidel Castro of Cuba.

The Shah of Iran, whom Mr. Rockefeller met on the island retreat of Kish, expressed the hope that the United States would maintain a strong presence in the Indian Ocean. The Shah also disclosed that he was working to improve relations between India and Pakistan.

In New Zealand and Australia, Mr. Rockefeller found that the governments desired a U.S. naval presence in the South Pacific. In fact, Mr. Rockefeller said, requests that the U.S. naval force be maintained and strengthened was one of the constant themes he encountered on his journey.

He said that he found "the appreciation of the need for a strong, determined" foreign policy and "a much more open desire to cooperate" with the United States than in the recent past.

One reason for this, he said, was that many of the countries have been moving "toward the center," politically, just as the United States is doing now.

Reversing Administration Position

Ford Bars 'Normal Relations' With Hanoi

EVANSVILLE, Ind., April 23 (AP).—President Ford reversed an administration stand and said today that the United States has no intention of normalizing relations with North Vietnam.

"I never said we would seek to normalize relations or recognize North Vietnam," Mr. Ford told a news conference in Indianapolis before flying here in his campaign for votes in Indiana's May 4 primary election.

Mr. Ford had said before that the United States did not intend to recognize North Vietnam, but extended that policy today to ban the seeking of normal relations with the North Vietnamese.

In the delicate language of diplomacy, there is a fine difference between "recognizing" and "seeking normalization." Recognition involves exchanging ambassadors and establishing embassies. A White House spokesman said normalization would permit trade between the two countries but does not mean a formal diplomatic exchange.

The President said three times, in effect, "I see no prospect" of normalizing relations, adding, however, "We are interested in doing anything below that level to get our MIAs [missing-in-action] back."

Message to Hanoi

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said on March 26 that the United States had sent a message to North Vietnam saying that the Ford administration was prepared in principle "to normalize relations with Hanoi."

Mr. Kissinger told reporters the message listed as "our principal concern" an accounting by Hanoi of the 2,000 Americans missing in action from the Indochina war.

Mr. Ford's Republican challenger, Ronald Reagan, and other conservative Republicans have been critical of any attempt to step up relations with North Vietnam.

Mr. Ford himself brought up the subject last night in a television interview in Indianapolis when he said, "This government has no intention whatsoever of recognizing North Vietnam — none."

He said he did not know where Mr. Reagan got that idea. "He must have pulled it out of the blue some place because it has no credibility at all."

Mr. Ford, also, said the United States would go ahead with building the controversial B-1 supersonic bomber, expected ultimately to cost $21.4 billion.

He made the statement in reply to a question at a public forum in Evansville. The President was asked whether he favored support for the plane, which critics have described as too expensive, unnecessary and too vulnerable in a missile age.

'Must Build'

"You're darn right I do," he replied. "If we're going to keep our strategic air strong in the future, we must build the B-1 bomber, and we're going to."

Mr. Ford said the bomber is designed to replace B-52s, "which are anywhere from 20 to 25 years old." His declaration that "we're going to" build the B-1 drew applause.

The President's defense budget for fiscal 1977 includes a request for a little more than $1 billion for initial production of the plane, conditional on satisfactory completion of the tests.

The funds would be for the production of 244 aircraft.

The House has approved $960 million for production. The Senate Armed Services Committee has authorized production money, but the total funding to be approved is expected to bring a dispute in the full Senate.

...als Set for New Assembly ...o Be Elected in 2 Vietnams

...NGKOK, April 23 (AP).—...gh-ranking North Vietnam...eader has laid out tasks for ...national assembly, the body ... will nominally govern both ... and South Vietnam fol... ...g reunification.

...ong Chinh, president of the ... Vietnamese National As... ...ly and a candidate in Sun... ... election for the new house, ... Hanoi rally last night that ...new assembly would discuss ...adopt a new constitution. "a ...er of laws on the organiza... ...of the state and other neces... ...laws to maintain order and ...ity, defend socialist property ... the legitimate interests of ...citizens . . . and strengthen ...nation's defense."

Chinh's statement, broad... ...by Radio Hanoi, was the complete outline given by ...authorities on the new as... ...ly's tasks. Other matters for ...tion were set out in a con... ...ce in November, in which ... assembly was charged with ...ling on "the name of the ... state, the national flag, the ...onal anthem, the national ...lem [and] the capital city." ...st Western observers expect ...new assembly to rubber stamp ...rams presented to it by Viet... ...'s Communist party.

Mr. Chinh said that the assembly will also "examine and adopt" a five-year plan for Vietnam, the first to run from this year to 1981, and yearly plans.

He described one task of the new governing body as maintaining contact between high echelons of government and the grass roots.

Power Plant Repaired

BANGKOK, Ap... 23 (UPI).—Four years after U.S. "smart bombs" destroyed it, North Vietnam has fully repaired the biggest power plant in the country, officials said today.

The Vietnam News Agency said all three main turbines at the Thai Nguyen power plant, 45 miles north of Hanoi, began operating recently.

Workers repaired the plant in a last-minute surge of work to mark the national assembly elections, the agency said.

The power plant was a major target of U.S. bombers for years.

Laser-guided bombs knocked out all turbines at the plant, U.S. spokesmen said in 1972, crippling the power supply in North Vietnam, particularly in the Hanoi region.

Franjieh Cancels Rightist Meeting

BEIRUT, April 23 (UPI).—Syria's peace initiative in Lebanon struck a new snag today when rightists postponed a meeting to discuss demands for the resignation of President Suleiman Franjieh.

With the 28th cease-fire in the yearlong civil war being broken hourly, the toll of dead and wounded in the last 24 hours was more than 360.

Militia units used mortars, artillery and machine guns, driving citizens to shelter. Mortar rounds crashed on residential areas at noon, a change in the tactics of warring factions who previously used artillery mostly at night.

Prime Target

Mr. Franjieh, whose resignation has been the prime target for leftists, postponed until tomorrow talks with his Maronite Christian allies. The rightists were to have made a decision on Mr. Franjieh signing a constitutional amendment, already approved by parliament, to allow the immediate election of a successor.

Interior Minister Camille Chamoun, in announcing the postponement, said the decision was made because of "bad weather conditions," although it remained cool and cloudy after overnight showers.

Leftist leaders have accused Mr. Franjieh of stalling so that the rightists could try to insure in advance of the election who the new head of state would be.

Syria, which has tried unsuccessfully all week to end the fighting through a joint Syrian-Palestinian-Lebanese military group, called another session of the committee today.

Meanwhile, U.S. special envoy Dean Brown, who has been studying the crisis, left today for London to confer there with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Local Administration

Socialist party leader Kamal Jumblat, who first raised the threat of a revolutionary government earlier this week, conferred with his leftist allies on the establishment of an "overall local administration for Lebanon."

Leftists in Tripoli, Lebanon's second largest city, announced the formation of such a "local administration." This would include representatives from the various leftist political groups, unions, the mayor's office and the police.

The leftists had threatened to establish a "revolutionary government" throughout Lebanon if a new president is not elected by May 2.

The rightists have already set up their own administrative machinery in the Christian areas of Beirut and Mount Lebanon.

The possible use of French troops in the crisis was again raised by newspapers, despite insistence in Paris that such intervention would only be possible with the agreement of all sides in Lebanon.

E. Germans Jail West Politician

BERLIN, April 23 (Reuters).—An East Berlin military court today sentenced a leading member of the West Berlin Christian Democratic party's youth wing to 15 years in prison for espionage and subversion, the news agency ADN reported.

Volker Franke, 34, was arrested with his wife a year ago while visiting relatives in Jena, East Germany. She received a five-year jail term for her part in the alleged espionage activity.

ADN said Mr. Franke had been sentenced to 15 years—the maximum East German jail term short of a life sentence—because of "extensive crimes committed against the GDR."



Associated Press.

ELECTION MURAL—Part of a two-story-high Communist mural painted on building in Carregadó, north of Lisbon.

Violent Campaign Ends

Portuguese Voting Expected To Produce No Clear Mandate

LISBON, April 23 (AP).—A verbose and violent political campaign for Portugal's first genuine parliamentary election in more than a generation ended today.

Midnight was the deadline. The law imposed a full day's ban on political propaganda tomorrow before voters go to the polls Sunday to select 263 delegates to the new Assembly of the Republic. About 6.5 million Portuguese are eligible to vote, in a population of about 8.75 million.

Of the 14 parties listed on the ballots, only four were expected to win enough support under the rules of proportional representation to gain seats in the assembly.

None of the four parties—Socialists, Communists, Popular Democrats and Center Democrats—was in a position to gain a majority on its own and no clear mandate for the nation's future guidance was expected to emerge from the vote.

Political leaders were concerned that lack of a mandate would deprive a new government of the authority needed to deal with Portugal's staggering economic and social problems.

Disorders Feared

They said in private that instead of providing stability based on popular sovereignty, the elections could mark the start of another period of grave disorder.

On the left, politicians said the right was the menace. Conservatives said the Communists and their friends would foment trouble.

The only common theme was a lack of consensus about what constituted democratic practice. Perhaps this was natural in a country that only two years ago escaped from 48 years of rightist dictatorial rule in a one-party state.

Intolerance was evident throughout the campaign, which officially began April 4. Hundreds of people were hurt and one was killed, as political groups frequently used force to break up rival meetings. On several occasions, the National Election Commission appealed for calm and complained that it lacked the means to provide security.

At no time during the campaign did a party not involved in the violence and intimidation utter a word in defense of the right of all political groups to conduct their campaigns in peace.

The most that Socialist leader Mario Soares—a man who campaigned as the champion of liberty—could find to say about the disorders was a boast that the Socialists were the only party whose meetings were not disrupted.

This climate of intolerance and mutual suspicion was scarcely propitious for an understanding among rival groups, an understanding that is necessary to find a common solution to Portugal's problems.

The best estimate from harassed government economic managers is that there are now 600,000 unemployed out of a labor force of 3 million. Some economists concede the number of jobless could easily reach a million this year.

42% Inflation

At the same time, inflation is increasing at an annual rate of 42 per cent, with salaries effectively frozen. The private forecast by a senior central bank official is that because of a lack of coherent controls, prices will soon be rising at an annual rate of 100 per cent.

Added to these problems is the influx of hundreds of thousands of refugees from the former African colonies, bringing the total to about a million desperate people angry with the Lisbon government.

It is perhaps no wonder that leaders of the main political parties, who ask voters to forget that their behavior has contributed to the present state of affairs, see a period of chaos and economic collapse that could bring an end to Portugal's experiment in democracy.

In their view, strikes, riots and widespread despair would prompt the armed forces to step in and take control again.

The respected liberal weekly Expresso lamented editorially at the close of the campaign that "the absense of a national plan and the consequent lack of stimulus to face and solve mundane, everyday problems leads to the time-worn subject of a crisis of authority. And history demonstrates that a crisis of authority is normally resolved by an excess of authority."

Spain Exile Returns to Official Welcome

From Wire Dispatches

MADRID, April 23.—One of Spain's most prominent political exiles and foes of the late Generalissimo Francisco Franco returned home today after 40 years and was given an official welcome.

Claudio Sanchez Albornoz, 83, arrived here from Buenos Aires where he has lived since the end of the 1936-39 Civil War. A former president of the Republican government in exile, he was greeted at the airport by high-ranking representatives of the regime of King Juan Carlos and a joyful crowd of more than 500.

Mr. Sanchez Albornoz, a historian who was rector of Madrid University and briefly held the office of foreign minister under the Spanish Republic, said he had come home to see his native country for a last time before returning to Argentina.

He was greeted at the airport by the chief of protocol of the Foreign Ministry, the under secretary of education and science, a delegation from the Royal Academy, relatives and friends.

His return marked another step in Spain's efforts toward creating a new political climate.

Call for Reconciliation

Mr. Sanchez Albornoz, an authority on medieval Spain, looking back on the Civil War declared in an airport statement:

"I only have one word—peace. We have killed each other too much already. Let us reach understanding under a regime of freedom, all of us putting into it what is necessary from each side of the barricade. Forty years are a lot. Historically, nothing resists time, everything is transitory and perishable. Not many people realize this in Spain. We have to make a new Spain among all Spaniards. I am just an old preacher of peace and reconciliation among Spaniards."

The return of Mr. Sanchez Albornoz followed by two weeks the return of another noted figure of Spanish letters, Salvador de Madariaga, who is now 89 years old. Both had sworn never to set foot in Spain while Gen. Franco was alive.

The dictator died in November just before his 83d birthday. Since then a few hundred exiles have returned to Spain, some just to look at a Spain they had not seen for nearly four decades before returning to the homes and lives they have made abroad.

Mr. Sanchez Albornoz said he would spend some time in the ancient town of Avila which he represented in the House of Deputies of the Second Republic. He was also a minister and am- (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Snow Flurries Sweep Europe

PARIS, April 23 (IHT).—Winter returned to parts of Europe today.

There were snow flurries in Brussels and in eastern France. In England, after the hottest Easter weekend on record, snow fell on the counties surrounding London.

The heaviest snowfalls—up to a foot—were on the peaks of the Tauern Mountain range in Austria. Other hilly Austrian regions registered around four inches, forcing motorists to use chains.

Snowfalls closed 12 passes in Switzerland, the Swiss Touring Club said today.

Russian Jewish Girl Changes Her Mind on Emigrating

Case Aroused Anti-Soviet Violence in New York

By David K. Shipler

MOSCOW, April 23 (NYT).—Shortly after rifle shots were fired into the Soviet mission to the UN April 2, an unidentified man called several news organizations to read a statement.

"As long as Marina Tiemkin is held in Russian bondage," he declared, "we shall stop at nothing to liberate her. We are prepared to do to Russian children in New York the same things being done to Jewish children like Marina Tiemkin."

Later, the Jewish Defense League applauded the attack and charged that the Soviet secret police had kidnapped Marina Tiemkin, a 16-year-old Jewish girl, because she wanted to emigrate to Israel. Her name has run prominently through much of the violence, the threats and the demonstrations directed against Soviet diplomats in recent weeks.

Last Sunday evening, Miss Tiemkin was quietly doing her homework in the Moscow apartment on Smolensky Boulevard where she lives with her mother.

Answer Today

"No," the girl said. "I don't want to emigrate anywhere. I am happy. I only want to stay here with my family, my school, my friends."

Three years ago, she would have given a different answer, according to Jewish dissidents who knew her then.

Her father, a physicist, Alexander Tiemkin, had decided to try to emigrate. Her mother, Maya Raiskaya, a psychiatrist, did not want to leave. On this issue, her mother said, the marriage broke up and precipitated a court battle for custody of Marina, then 13, their only child. "She wanted to emigrate with her father," recalled Lev Gendin, an automation engineer who is one of her father's friends and has also tried to go to Israel. "She studied Hebrew, she wore a Star of David—a large one. She sang Hebrew songs."

In the autumn of 1972, Soviet authorities informed Mr. Tiemkin that he and his daughter would be issued emigration visas. But before the documents were ready, Mr. Gendin said, the courts found in the mother's favor, awarding her custody of Marina. The girl's visa authorization was withdrawn.

Girl Seized

In February, 1973, according to Mr. Gendin's account, policemen entered Mr. Tiemkin's apartment, seized Marina and took her to the Orlyonok Camp for Young Pioneers, a Communist youth organization, in the Caucasus.

Dr. Raiskaya, Marina's mother, denied any police involvement.

But Mr. Gendin offered a less innocent picture. He said he had slipped into the camp and talked for about 20 minutes with Marina before he was arrested and taken back to Moscow.

"She succeeded in telling me that she was under very heavy pressure," he said. "They were persuading her to be anti-Israel. She said she would make it look as if she really had given in to the position, that she had forgotten Israel—but in fact she would do it just to stop their pressure against her."

Her father tried to see her at the camp, too. Mr. Gendin recalled, and was also held by the police. He finally emigrated alone to Israel, where he is living now. But he is Continued on Page 2, Col. 3

Alternative Is Unrest

Polish Leaders Seek Benefits Of 5-Year Consumer Policy

By Peter Osnos

WARSAW, April 23 (WP).—After five expensive years of making Poland's economy more responsive to shoppers and better able to compete in international markets, the country's leadership now expects—and needs—to reap the benefits of that policy.

To continue what some exuberant outsiders have called "a minor economic miracle" here, Poland's planners are counting on substantially higher worker productivity and increased exports for the rest of the decade. Unless these objectives are fulfilled, say the experts, the rising standard of living will have to be curbed—a sensitive political proposition.

By boosting average incomes by more than 40 per cent since 1971, increasing the availability of consumer goods and refurbishing the country's industrial plants, largely with imported technology, Poland has energized its economy, turning it into probably the fastest growing of the Soviet bloc.

Progress claimed by the leaders at the end of last year was dazzling. They said that national income (the rough equivalent of gross national product) was up 62 per cent over five years and that industrial output had risen by 73 per cent. Automobile output grew more than 2 1/2 times, figures showed, and similar big jumps were made in washing machines and refrigerators.

Better Dressed, Fed, Housed

Poles, who rioted over low wages and high prices in December, 1970 (toppling long-time party First Secretary Wladislaw Gomulka) are, from all accounts, far better dressed, better fed and better housed than they were then—even if complaints are still widespread about shortages on everything from meat to lampshades.

But the cost of economic advance has been enormous: heavy subsidies to keep prices artificially stable, particularly on food products, and a multibillion-dollar debt to the Soviet Union and Western countries, including the United States.

Poland's strategy appeared to be twofold. First, the hope that people would be sufficiently prosperous to accept with magnanimity the inevitable price increases when they came. And second, that their goodwill, combined with a superior technological base, would produce the goods needed to support those credits. In all, therefore, a gamble on the future.

Now the future has arrived.

While prices of meat, bread and other staples are expected to go up any day, the size of automatic wage increases has been sharply cut back and further raises have been linked more closely to productivity. In its main pronouncement on the economy recently, the Communist party warned that "loafing, shirking, absenteeism, slack and sloppy work" would have unfortunate consequences for everyone.

Consumer Gains

Poland will continue its basic approach of stressing consumer gains because the alternative is popular unrest, as the 1970 upheaval showed.

But Poland cannot satisfactorily achieve those gains and bring the country's standard of living closer to that of its Western European neighbors without getting more from the existing economic base than it does now. Hence, the pressing need for higher labor productivity, the cheapest path to progress.

The fact that nearly half of Poland's industrial equipment is less than five years old, according to state figures, will certainly provide some of the necessary boost, experts say. Part will also come from a continuing modernization program, presumably utilizing technology already acquired.

The largest portion of the productivity rise, however, must come from what planners call labor "reserves," a euphemism for the substantial number of people who are underemployed or poorly organized.

For example, Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz said last winter that more effective management of the transportation and trucking industries would release about 200,000 persons for other work, or about 20 per cent of the total.

15 Per Cent Less

Moreover, even many fully occupied Polish workers put out less than their Western counterparts. Poles on a Fiat-built automobile assembly line here, a recent report said, produced 15 per cent less than Italians working on exactly the same equipment in a Turin factory.

Agriculture is another and especially difficult problem. Although 30 per cent of the land in Poland is privately owned, productivity is lower than in Czechoslovakia and East Germany, where most farms are collectivized. The reasons for the gap, specialists say, are undermechanization and a state policy, only recently revised, of restricting social benefits available to farmers.

$8-Billion Debt

Earning the Western currency to pay off a debt (estimated as high as $8 billion) and to purchase popular imported goods is a priority second only to productivity. Trade officials say that they are hopeful that improving economic conditions in most Western countries—with which Poland does half of its total trade—will mean a better market for Polish exports of raw materials and finished products.

An emphasis on quality at attractive prices in areas such as electronics and farm equipment should gradually attract more foreign buyers, planners believe. There is also an innovative plan to encourage investment by people of Polish origin now living in the West. Under the program, not yet formally announced, investors would be allowed to withdraw profits on whatever they could earn in dollars from exports or tourism.

For all the serious continuing shortcomings in the consumer field—housing shortages, shoddy workmanship, the tendency to export the best meats leaving butcher shops almost bare—Poles seem to regard the last five years as relatively good ones in which changes were noticeable.

But their expectations have risen also. The question is whether economy will be able to keep pace.

Envoy of Vatican Arrives in Poland

WARSAW, April 23 (UPI).—The Most Rev. Luigi Poggi, a special envoy of the Vatican, arrived today for four weeks of talks with church and government officials.

Archbishop Poggi said that he would discuss with the government a recent clash between police and worshippers at Gorki, near Warsaw, but that it was not the principal item for discussion.

As head of the Vatican's permanent working group for relations with Poland, Archbishop Poggi is expected to discuss possible diplomatic ties and the Roman Catholic Church's reservations over recent amendments to the Polish Constitution.

Turkey, Pakistan And Iran Agree

IZMIR, Turkey, April 23 (AP).—The Shah of Iran and the leaders of Turkey and Pakistan have agreed in principle to establish a free-trade zone within the framework of their three-nation Regional Cooperation for Development Organization.

Turkish President Fahri Koruturk and Premier Suleyman Demirel, Pakistani Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and the foreign ministers of three countries attended the summit meeting in this Aegean seaport.

At a press conference after the two-day gathering, Iranian Foreign Minister Abbas Aly Khalatbari said the free-trade area would evolve during 10 years.

100,000 Left Homeless

GENEVA, April 23 (Reuters).—About 100,000 persons in Afghanistan have been left homeless by earthquakes and floods, the League of Red Cross Societies said here today in an appeal for aid.

The big man in fashion

IF YOU'RE over 6'3" tall or have a generous waistline, your fashion problems are over. Lanvin 2 has just opened a new department exclusively for you, where you'll find the latest styles in sizes to 64.

The new collection features a wide selection of suits made from fine, durable fabrics such as end-to-end weaves (from F 1650). You'll also find the classic blazer, a garment that's always in style (F 900), and Lanvin 2 shirts in cotton and Swiss voile (F 190).

LANVIN

2, rue Cambon, Paris 1er - Tél. 260.38.83



Associated Press.

Smoke rises from an explosion in Beirut's Bab Idriss quarter as fighting continues.

Made Public After His Death

Elazar Memo Disputes Blame for 1973 War

By Yuval Elizur

JERUSALEM, April 23 (WP).—The bitter internal debate in Israel over who was responsible for the severe intelligence failure that preceded the October, 1973, Middle East war was renewed this week with the posthumous publication of a memorandum written by the wartime chief of staff, Lt. Gen. David Elazar. The memo also raises the controversy over the degree of blame attributed to former Defense Minister Moshe Dayan.

Gen. Elazar, who died last week, at 51, submitted the memorandum last May to Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin in an effort to shift the blame that had been attributed to him by the April, 1974, interim report of the committee of inquiry headed by Supreme Court Justice Shimon Agranat.

As a result of the publication of this report, Gen. Elazar resigned as chief of staff. The apportionment of the blame, in which Mr. Dayan got off lightly, did not change substantially when the final report was published several months later.

In his memorandum, Gen. Elazar revealed that after the war he was shocked to learn that 400 warning telegrams, some of them specifically mentioning a possible outbreak of war, came to the headquarters of Israeli Army intelligence but were not brought to his attention.

"I am convinced that had some of these telegrams reached me, I would have reached a different 'commander's judgment' from the one which prevailed in army intelligence," he wrote.

Conclusion Disputed

He also disputed the conclusion of the Agranat committee that Mr. Dayan had no tools for making his own judgment of the intelligence reports and thus had to depend on the judgment of the chief of staff. He argued that Mr. Dayan received all reports which reached the chief of staff, as well as information from other sources that did not reach the chief of staff.

The memorandum, which Gen. Elazar prepared with the aid of several legal advisers, was "noted" by the Rabin government. However, it refused to act on it or delve into the delicate issue raised. It was learned, however, that some Cabinet ministers felt that Gen. Elazar had been wronged and should be offered a senior post, such as that of ambassador in Washington, by way of public rehabilitation.

Disappointed by the government's refusal to act on his behalf, Gen. Elazar, who for the last two years was chairman of the board of Zim, Israel's largest shipping company, was reported to have planned to write a book in which his side of the war, and the intelligence failure that preceded it, would have come to light.

It was not disclosed who, if anyone, authorized the publication of the full text of the memorandum. It is believed that friends of Gen. Elazar and his family insisted on the publication.

The memorandum put the five members of the Agranat committee (composed of two Supreme Court judges, two former chiefs of staff and the state controller) in a delicate position. They are prohibited by law from revealing all the evidence that led to their conclusions. Justice Agranat refused even to comment Tuesday on the Elazar memorandum. Questioned by reporters, Mr. Dayan said that he had no objection to his testimony before the Agranat committee being published. "All I had to say I said to the committee," the former defense minister added.

In his memorandum, Gen. Elazar bitterly attacked both some of the findings of the committee of inquiry as well as the procedures it adopted.

On the substantive issues, Gen. Elazar took exception to the condemnation of his failure to mobilize the reserves during the week before the October war. He pointed out that the authority to initiate a call-up of reserves was shared by the chief of staff and the minister of defense.

As for the delay in the call-up of the reserves on the morning of Oct. 6, the day the war broke out, Gen. Elazar accused the committee of being misled by Mr. Dayan. He said that he and not Mr. Dayan demanded the immediate call-up of the entire reserve force and not just two divisional groups as reported by the committee.

On the question of the division of responsibility between the chief of staff and minister of defense, Gen. Elazar argued that in practice the minister of defense was involved in operative issues and his authority was never questioned.

"Up to the outbreak of the Yom Kippur war the minister of defense approved every military operation upon my recommendation or refused to approve it," Gen. Elazar writes. "In some cases he gave instructions contradicting my recommendations."



UPI.

Gen. David Elazar

Spread of Fleas In Belgium Laid To 'Women's Lib'

BRUSSELS, April 23 (AP).—Women's liberation is largely to blame for the reported proliferation of lice, fleas and cockroaches in Belgian homes, a Ministry of Health official said today.

There have been increasingly frequent reports from school supervisors that many of their pupils were infested with fleas and swimming pool managers are compaining that cockroaches are back in force.

"I hardly dare say so, but fault can largely be attributed to women's liberation." Dr. Georges Claus, director of social services for the ministry, told the newspaper Het Laatste Nieuws.

"Man and wife now more often go to work together in the morning and are often too tired to start cleaning up the house when they get back in the evening. They watch TV and then go to bed. In many cases, cleaning up is limited to dusting on Saturday morning if the car does not come first."

Dr. Claus gave other reasons for the spread of insects: long hair, central heating, the popularity of wall-to-wall carpeting and, above all, the fact that families now live much closer to one another than they used to, so the insects don't have to go far to find new victims.

Russian Girl, N.Y. Violence

(Continued from Page 1)

believed to still hold the hope that his daughter can join him and some dissidents here speculate that his appeals have sparked the protests in New York.

Activists Baffled

Many Jewish activists in Moscow are baffled that the protests, whose violence they condemn as counterproductive, have focused on this case when many other Jews who still want to leave have been blocked.

Marina, tall and dark-eyed, shows no trace of ambivalence about her desire to stay in the Soviet Union. There is nothing in her clear answers that hints at uncertainty.

After a U.S. correspondent had asked to interview her daughter, Dr. Raiskaya took 10 days to give approval, and then only on the condition that Marina, who she said had suffered trauma and unhappiness over the events of three years ago, not be questioned about that period or about her father.

"She was a child then," her mother said, "and she was not able to decide or think about such a complicated question as leaving her homeland. She grew up. She became aware that she should stay with her mother in her own country."

Wilson to Become Knight of Garter

LONDON, April 23 (AP).—Former Prime Minister Harold Wilson will be made a Knight of the Garter, Britain's highest order of chivalry, Buckingham Palace has announced.

Mr. Wilson, vacationing in the Scilly Isles, said he was "naturally very honored by Her Majesty's decision."

The Times of London noted that one of Mr. Wilson's claims as Prime Minister was that he had put an end to automatic political honors.

Mr. Wilson, 60, resigned April 5 after serving longer as prime minister—eight years—than any other peacetime British leader in this century. He and the Duke of Grafton, 57, will be installed in the 24-member order in a 600-year-old ritual at Windsor Castle June 14.

The knighthood does not make Mr. Wilson a peer and he will still be able to serve as a member of the House of Commons.

Hysterical Computer

LONDON, April 23 (AP).—A computer at the Home Office that runs Britain's police and prisons "broke down under the strain" of too many pay changes and led the ministry to overspend last year by £4.75 million ($8.69 million), a parliamentary watchdog committee on government spending said.

Showcase for 'Separate Development'

S. Africa Betting on Transkei Independe

By Michael T. Kaufman

UMTATA, South Africa, April 23 (NYT).—There is an air of urgency to the preparations that are moving ahead for the Oct. 26 independence of the Transkei Territory, a move that the South African government hopes may yet persuade the world that it is sincere about separate development for black Africans.

While black African countries call the independence plan an elaborate sham and vow never to recognize the state which is the designated homeland of the Xhosa people, the government is donating hundreds of millions of dollars toward its growth and is, in effect, putting its money where its ideology is.

And as construction crews work through the night here under the glare of spotlights hurrying to complete the twin 12-story government complex, the issue of Transkei independence is focusing debate within South Africa on the course of separate development generally. It is a debate whose tone has been heightened and made more urgent by events in Angola and Rhodesia.

For independence is a culmination of South Africa's separate development policy. Ever since that policy was first formulated by then Prime Minister Hendrik Verwoerd, who said, "We want each of our population groups to control and govern themselves," the more rational exponents of separate development have insisted that their country is, in fact, prepared to cede territory and sovereignty to the various groups of developing peoples.

Many Ethnic Groups

The underlying assumptions of this policy—at least those that South African leaders talk about—are that South Africa is composed of many ethnic and tribal groups, each with its own culture and traditions, and that the whites, themselves divided into English and Afrikaans speakers, are dominant by dint of the technology they have harnessed.

It is argued that a political assimilation of these groups now could result only in the destruction of the attainments of the dominant culture.

The South African theoreticians of separate development contend, therefore, that what is necessary is a program in which the evolution of nonwhite peoples is encouraged so that parity can be approached. Then, once these component groups gain equal footing, consolidation or integration, perhaps through an economically interdependent federation, can be achieved.

This, of course, is putting the best possible face on separate development and its exponents agree that in terms of international debate their position is eroded by other assumptions widely held in white South African society: that white supremacy is religiously ordained or that the great wealth of the country requires an enormous pool of relatively cheap black labor.

For them, the independence of the Transkei represents a gamble by which they hope to convince hostile world opinion that white South Africans are not racist repressors committed forever to maintaining domination over the blacks.

How Independent?

Meanwhile, challenges to the policy are being raised as Transkei independence nears, not just from liberals but from members of the ruling Nationalist party as well. How independent can the Transkei be when half its male population works in the mines and industries of South Africa and when its government will continue to depend largely on South African donations and loans? And what of those other homelands whose leaders have already rejected independence? And what of the Indians and coloreds (people of mixed ancestry), ethnic minorities that have no homelands and no political power? Finally, what of the urban blacks who have not rushed back to their homelands?

Perhaps the clearest presentation of the issues can be seen in the disagreement between the leadership of the Transkei, which has welcomed self-rule and independence, and that of the Zulu homeland, Kwazulu, which has denounced the "Balkanization" of South Africa and rejected independence.

Chief Kaiser Matanzima of the Transkei has argued that his people have been prepared gradually for independence with a parliament, educational opportunities and a civil service groomed by the South Africans. Other Africans, he said, "have fought hard struggles for independence; why should we not take it just because it has been offered?"

As to the criticism that the Transkei was doomed to remain economically dependent on South Africa, he did not deny this.

"That is a fact of life, but so are Lesotho, Swasiland and Mozambique economically dependent on South Africa," he said.

He insisted that such dependence and the admitted paternalism of South Africa would not inhibit his country's autonomy. He said he thought the Transkei could act as an agent of change in South Africa.

Equal Treatment

"For instance, we could, in fact we plan, to make representations to South Africa that our citizens working there should be treated no differently than Fre or Dutch people," he said. "I do not think it will w we could even ask our n to work in South Africa they [the South Africans] their ways."

The opposing view dependence is that put for increasing frequency an phasis by Chief Gatsha Bu the elected leader of th homeland. The Zulus most populous of the Sout can Bantu peoples, wit Xhosa second. Speaking t people in the black sub Soweto on the anniversary Sharpeville massacre of Chief Buthelezi drew great recently when he declared "South Africa is one c It has one destiny. Tho are attempting to divide it of our birth are attemp stem the tide of history."

Sercetary Begins Trip

Kissinger's Task in Africa: Closing the Credibility Ga

(Continued from Page 1)

Mobutu of Zaire accused Washington of just that and expelled U.S. Ambassador Dean Hinton from Kinshasa, charging that he was backing a coup attempt against him. The allegation seemed all the more astouding since Zaire is one of the United States' closets allies in Africa.

Trouble at the UN

Then last fall, the deepening malaise in U.S.-African relations spilled over into the United Nations. First, Mr. Kissinger infuriated radical African states like Tanzania by threatening in a letter to cut off economic assistance if they backed a Cuban initiative to get the issue of Puerto Rico's independence put on the agenda.

Then a furor was raised by the then U.S. ambassador to the UN, Daniel Moynihan, who called President Idi Amin of Uganda a "racist murderer" and said it was no accident he had been named chairman of the OAU. His comments brought all of black Africa to President Amin's defense—a unique occur and to a frontal attack policy in this part of the

President Amin this we the opportunity to reply, more diplomatic langua tacking Mr. Kissinger's tr as part of a sinister po divide and rule Africa.

Mr. Kissinger is beginni ending his two-week through the continent country that is regarded the friendliest to the States in this region, Ken

It seems somehow ir that he is not coming to Ababa, the headquarters OAU, where he has been s criticized for his statemen policies.

His decision to bypass Ababa seems all the more since Ethiopia is one of th economic and militar recipients of the United in Africa. It is one of t African countries where M singer has taken a perso terest and followed events over the last two years bec the revolution under wa and because of its strate Sea importance.

Mr. Kissinger will be two "front-line" countries struggle to bring black r rule to Rhodesia.

In the Tanzanian cap Dar es Salaam, he is e to get a strong dose of n black nationalist thinking President Julius Nyerer perhaps a hostile press ar sibly student demonstrati

He has saved his major statement on Africa for Z where President K Kaunda has led African matic efforts to find a p settlement in Rhodesia. his economy in serious and his peace policy in Mr. Kaunda badly needs economic and diplomati port.

Kissinger Leaves for Af

WASHINGTON, April 23 —Mr. Kissinger left for today with what he descri "an attitude of goodwill, a mind and some concrete tives" about achieving bla jority rule in southern Af

After a stopover in Lo where he arrived tonig confer with special U.S. Dean Brown about the cr Lebanon and to meet Ar Crosland, the new British f secretary, he will head for I the first of seven countr his itinerary.

His other stops are Tan Zambia—where he will with black leaders from Rh —Zaire, Ghana, Liberia an egal. He will wind up in N to head the U.S. delegation UN conference on trade a velopment.

Asked at Andrews Air Base, Md., if the United will try to match Soviet in Africa, he said, "We ar in Africa to match Soviet e We are in Africa for ou purposes."

Spain Exile Back Home

(Continued from Page 1)

bassador to Portugal. When Portugal broke relations with the Republic, the historian went to France where he taught for a few years before accepting an invitation to live in Argentina. From 1961 to 1971, he was president of the Spanish Republic abroad.

Catalan Newspaper

In another sign of changing times, Spain's first Catalan-language daily newspaper since the Civil War appeared on newsstands and sold out in less than an hour in the Catalonian capital of Barcelona. The newspaper, Avui (Today), carried an editorial expressing hopes for a "more Catalan and democratic society," and its lead story dealt with the strike of 17,000 Barcelona metalworkers.

Under Gen. Franco, the public use of Catalan had been forbidden because that northeastern region solidly lined up against him in the Civil War. Juan Carlos legalized the use of minority languages in one of the first official acts of his reign.

Premier Carlos Arias Navarro, meanwhile, met with his Cabinet to discuss a speech to the nation in which he will announce the date and contents of a referendum on political reform. The address is scheduled for Wednesday.

At the same time, leftist opposition groups stepped up their campaign to turn May 1 into a day of anti-government protest. The Communist-dominated underground workers' commissions appealed to Spaniards to join in May Day demonstrations for "unity and the conquest of liberty and democracy through peaceful means," and the release of political prisoners.

The commissions also asked that their leader, Marcelino Camacho, be immediately released from jail, where he is awaiting trial on a charge of plotting to overthrow the government.

Street demonstrations are still illegal. The government has served notice that it will not permit any May Day rallies other than those organized by the official trade unions.

Tunis Sentences Libyan to Hang

TUNIS, April 23 (AP).—Tunisia's internal security court today sentenced a Libyan agent to death by hanging after convicting him of conspiring to kill or kidnap Premier Hedi Nouira on direct orders from Libyan leader Moamer Qadhafi.

The ringleader of the three-man gang of infiltrators, Mohammed Ali Nail, denied all the charges against him. The two other men made full confessions in open court and received sentences of two years' imprisonment.

Mr. Nail was the first foreigner sentenced to death in Tunisia since French rule ended in 1954.

French Seamen End 1-Day Strike

DUNKERQUE, France, April 23 (Reuters).—French merchant seamen returned to work at Channel ports today after a 24-hour strike.

Passenger and freight traffic at all ports was moving normally and dockers were handling freight as usual.

Union sources have said the strike was part of a series of 24-hour stoppages at different ports expected to continue until the end of the month in support of pay demands.



United Press International.

Spanish historian Claudio Sanchez Albornoz (in hat) arrives at Madrid airport Friday.

Program Adop At Arab-Afric Ministers' Tall

DAKAR, Senegal, Apr (UPI).—A three-day Arat can foreign ministers' m was adjourned yesterday adoption of a program for cooperation that will be mitted to a summit mee Arab and African leaders the next year.

The proposed program "African and Arab countr pursue the promotion of relations on bilateral and lateral levels."

The proposal called for "c cooperation and long-term c eration in politics, diplom economics and finances" an African and Arab countries.

Conference sources said the ministers approved a $8-l lion loan to Mozambique payment to be spread over a year period at 1-per-cent an interest.

Moscow Airport Bomb

MOSCOW, April 23 (UPI Workers found a World War bomb near a runway at Mosc Bykovo Airport. The bomb removed and exploded by s engineers, a newspaper today.



United Press International.

Paris students scatter from exploding police tear-gas bombs during Friday's march.

French Students March Again to Protest Reforms

PARIS, April 23 (Reuters).—Thousands of French students marched through Paris today in their second demonstration in a week to protest university reforms.

The marchers, carrying banners and some wearing crash helmets, were estimated at 25,000, far less than at last week's violent demonstration which drew 50,000 supporters.

The students went ahead with their march from the Bastille to the Latin Quarter on the Left Bank in defiance of the tough line adopted by President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing at a news conference yesterday.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing warned the students they were in danger of forfeiting their degrees if they did not return to classes.

Riot police fired tear-gas grenades and charged helmeted youths armed with iron bars at the end of the demonstration.

Steve Soliah, on Trial in Bank Robbery

Hearst Companion Testifies on Relationship

From Wire Dispatches

SACRAMENTO, April 23.—Steven Soliah testified yesterday in his trial on bank robbery charges that he and Patricia Hearst shared an intimate relationship during her "missing period" as a fugitive.

"We lived with her," he said. "We slept with her. We had a sexual relationship. We felt very close to each other."

Mr. Soliah, the young house painter told the jury that he did not participate in the terrorist bank robbery in suburban Carmichael for which he is standing trial and never discussed Miss Hearst about it.

"I had learned not to ask questions," Mr. Soliah said at one point. "I didn't feel I needed to know now."

Cash in Refrigerator

He was curious when Miss Hearst stored cash in the refrigerator at one of their hideouts, he said. But he did not press her to know where she got the money.

He said he learned from asking questions of Bill and Emily Harris and Patty Hearst before that they seemed to get uptight. So I didn't ask anymore," Mr. Soliah said. The Harrises are alleged members of the Symbionese Liberation Army who are awaiting trial on charges of robbery, kidnapping and assault.

Mr. Soliah, 27, portrayed himself as a soft-hearted man touched by Miss Hearst's plight who was unwittingly drawn into the radical intrigue of the SLA.

His fingerprints were found on evidence seized in SLA hideouts, and Mr. Soliah told the story of his relationship with Miss Hearst to explain how he was connected to the SLA and Miss Hearst.

"I felt sorry for her at that time," he said. "I felt close to her. I wanted to help her. She seemed kind of confused."

In testimony which lasted a full day, Mr. Soliah gave the first public details of Miss Hearst's mysterious "missing year" in the underground, which she refused to discuss at her trial for a San Francisco bank robbery.

He placed her in Sacramento for most of that year—including the time of the April 21, 1975, Carmichael bank robbery—and said she was determined not to be captured.

'Hated Her Parents'

"She told me she hated her parents, that she'd been abandoned by them and didn't want to go back to them," he said. "... She said she wanted to stay in Sacramento, stay underground. She didn't want to go home."

Miss Hearst said at her trial that she was an SLA captive, too terrified of the Harrises to escape. Mr. Soliah confirmed that Miss Hearst "had a hard time getting along" with the Harrises.

The 22-year-old Miss Hearst was convicted of the San Francisco bank robbery March 20.

Four robbers were in the Carmichael bank when it was held up but Mr. Soliah is the only person accused in the $15,247 SLA-linked robbery in which a woman was killed by a shotgun blast.

'Cohabitating Relationship' Found To Be Just About Like Marriage

SALT LAKE CITY, April 23 (UPI).—A team of sociologists who studied 51 Midwestern couples—26 cohabitating without marriage and 25 who were married—found little difference in levels of emotional support, mutual understanding and satisfaction.

The married couples actually scored slightly higher—demolishing the researchers' hypothesis that unmarried cohabitating couples would be happier.

None of the couples had children and most of them had been living together about 2 1/2 years.

Jack Martin, a University of Utah doctoral candidate who joined researchers from Indiana and Alabama in the study, said several factors lowered the satisfaction of the unmarried couples.

"The most salient difficulty in the cohabitating relationship is perhaps the absence of positive sanction for the relationship," the researchers found. "Although peer acceptance may be high, the cohabitating couple nevertheless has to live in a world which, outside the boundaries of the college campus, may not be totally accepting."

Other problem areas included a lack of commitment in the relationship, social isolation and alienation, financial problems, "hassles of everyday living," and impossibly high expectations.

The view of cohabitation as a panacea for the problems found in marriage by a participant may "place such high expectations on his relationship that they are impossible to fulfill [and] he becomes disillusioned and dissatisfied," the researchers said in a paper to be presented this month at the Midwest Sociological Association meeting in St. Louis.

Floridian Paid for His Funeral But Body Remains Unburied

TAMPA, Fla., April 23 (AP).—Three years ago Charlie Enzweiler put aside most of his money to provide for his own funeral, but he did not allow for legal problems, clerical errors and red tape. Mr. Enzweiler died last month. He still has not been buried.

Mr. Enzweiler, then 62, alone in the world and suffering respiratory problems, went into a convalescent home in 1973. He put about $750 into a savings account to be used when the time came.

Later that year, the money was transferred to a funeral home trust fund, records show.

About $250 was withdrawn to pay medical expenses and that qualified Mr. Enzweiler for state assistance, said E.C. Heines, controller of the University Park Convalescent Center.

Last year the funeral home went into bankruptcy. Attorneys returned checks to those maintaining funeral accounts.

But Mr. Enzweiler's $500 check went to the wrong address and was returned to the attorneys in December.

Enters Hospital

Last month Mr. Enzweiler complained of breathing problems and entered a hospital. He died March 29.

Hospital officials said that, because he entered the hospital on public assistance, they contacted welfare officials about burial. Mr. Enzweiler's body was transferred to a funeral home.

But when they learned that Mr. Enzweiler still had $500, they said they could not be legally responsible for burial.

Jerry Franklin, the funeral home director, said he was reluctant to arrange a funeral because he did not know who would pay for it.

The $500 check is made out to Mr. Enzweiler but Mr. Franklin cannot endorse it.

Mr. Franklin said there is one possible solution. A probate law provides for the payment of burial expenses through a court, even when there is no will. Mr. Franklin said he is checking that possibility and hopes to bury Mr. Enzweiler by this weekend.

New Zealand Studies Complaints About Ship

INVERCARGILL, New Zealand, April 23 (Reuters).—Acting Prime Minister Brian Talboys said here today that the New Zealand government was inquiring into allegations that passengers were mistreated aboard the Italian liner Galileo Galilei.

Letters by passengers published in New Zealand newspapers have charged that the liner's crew mistreated people who complained after a scheduled two-day call at Acapulco, Mexico, two weeks ago was cut to seven hours.

Mr. Talboys said the government was contacting the Italian ambassador to try to establish the facts.

Holding Vigil for Christ Face Conviction in U.S.

HARRISON, Ark., April 23 (AP). The 24 persons who have waited in isolation since September for the second coming of Christ have been ordered by the Farmers Home Administration to leave their home by Thursday, a leader in the vigil says.

"We can't imagine that we'll voluntarily leave," Mrs. Elizabeth Nance Bard said yesterday. "We don't know what we'll do. We're taking things on a day-to-day basis."

The 24, all related by blood or marriage, live in Gene Nance's three-bedroom brick home on the outskirts of this community of 8,000.

When the vigil began Sept. 1, the participants quit their jobs, took their children out of school, refused to talk with outsiders and stopped paying bills. In January, they signed deeds to their homes back to the FHA.

Three of the homes were vacant because their owners were in the vigil. The fourth was Mr. Nance's home, their headquarters.

The FHA man told us [Monday] that we had 10 days to vacate," Mrs. Bard said. "I would say the chances that we would do that are completely slim.

The FHA's regional director, Paul Griffith, said that if the participants don't comply with the order the case will be turned over to Agriculture Department attorneys in Little Rock.

Nixon Documents To Go to Archives

WASHINGTON, April 23 (AP).—Federal judges have ordered the bulk of former President Richard Nixon's White House documents moved to the national archives' air-conditioned vaults to prevent decay.

The three-judge court Wednesday granted a request by U.S. archivist James Rhodes to move the material to the Washington National Records Center in suburban Suitland, Md., to preserve it for "physical integrity."

The materials, held under earlier court orders by the General Services Administration, have been stored in the Executive Office Building adjacent to the White House since Mr. Nixon resigned as president in August, 1974.

News Analysis

Democrats Generally See Humphrey or Carter as Nominee

By R.W. Apple Jr.

NEW YORK (NYT).—Something approaching a consensus has been emerging among Democratic party leaders over the last month, to the effect that only Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota and former Gov. Jimmy Carter of Georgia retain significant chances of winning the party's presidential nomination.

That judgment, whether premature or not, appears to be shared by the average Democratic voter, according to the third national poll by The New York Times and CBS News. Only Mr. Carter, the Democrats' newest face, who made his first national impression in 1970, and Sen. Humphrey, one of the party's oldest faces, a national figure since the 1948 convention, can claim broadly based followings at this point.

The Times-CBS News poll, for which 1,464 persons across the nation were interviewed by telephone from April 10 to 15, showed that, among active candidates, Mr. Carter was the choice of almost half the Democrats. But when the respondents were asked to pick again among a group of possibilities including Sen. Humphrey, Mr. Carter's strength fell off sharply and the Minnesota senator approached a majority.

Quickly Dismissed

Other Democratic candidates were as quickly dismissed by the voters as by the party officeholders and operatives who, at this season, spend their waking hours handicapping the presidential race.

Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington, the choice of one Democrat in four in the Times-CBS News poll a month ago, was the choice of only one in five this month. His entire strategy had been based on a sweeping victory in New York April 6 that would transform him into a frontrunner; instead, he won a narrower and more narrowly based victory that was insufficient to prevent slippage in his national support.

New York, in other words, failed to provide the takeoff that Sen. Jackson had counted upon; if he cannot achieve it in Pennsylvania Tuesday, his moment of opportunity may have passed.

Rep. Morris Udall of Arizona has been arguing, in an attempt to explain his inability to win a primary so far, that "when I can become known, I do well." The publicity accruing from his intensive campaign increased his standing in the poll, but he is still the voice of fewer than one Democrat in 10. Only 29 per cent of the Democrats say they have heard of the Arizona legislator.

Matching Money

Rep. Udall—unknown to a majority of the electorate, low on campaign funds, denied for the moment the matching money owed him by the federal Treasury—faces an almost impossible struggle in Pennsylvania and other May primaries.

Mr. Carter has paid dearly for his startlingly sudden rise from obscurity—a rise unparalleled in U.S. politics since Wendell Willkie, a Wall Street utilities lawyer, rose from anonymity to capture the Republican presidential nomination 36 years ago.

In March, after Mr. Carter's victories in the New Hampshire, Florida and Illinois primaries, he was favorably viewed by 40 per cent of the voters, unfavorably viewed by only 14 per cent—almost a 3-to-1 ratio to the good.

But there followed harsh criticism both of his alleged unwillingness to state his views precisely and of his views as he stated them, particularly his comments opposing government action to disrupt neighborhood "ethnic purity."

By the time of the April poll, the Georgian's favorable ratio was only 3-to-2, with 37 per cent of voters viewing him favorably and 25 per cent viewing him unfavorably.

He is not yet as divisive a figure, according to the poll, as Sen. Humphrey or Gov. George Wallace of Alabama, both of whom offend more voters than they please. But he is much less well known than they—4 voters in 10 say they lack enough information to make a judgment—and, if the pattern of recent weeks continues, Mr. Carter risks becoming a polarizing politician rather than the unifier that he has proclaimed himself.

There is a significant, perhaps pivotal difference in the popularity patterns of Mr. Carter and Sen. Humphrey.

After three ebullient decades as a party leader, the Minnesotan is a profoundly partisan figure. Among Democrats, only 32 per cent view him negatively, but among independents the figure rises to 50 per cent and among Republicans to 58 per cent. Mr. Carter's negatives are much more evenly distributed among the three groups, although he, too, is seen in more partisan terms now than he was only a month ago.

When Mr. Carter and Sen. Humphrey are matched against President Ford in hypothetical runoffs, the differences are dramatically reflected. Neither defeats the President, but Mr. Carter trails by a much smaller margin.



Sen. Edward Brooke

Brooke Gets Push as Ford Running Mate

By Austin Scott

WASHINGTON, April 23 (WP).—A group of black Republicans is starting a petition drive that they hope will result in the nomination of Sen. Edward Brooke of Massachusetts as President Ford's running mate.

The Committee to Nominate Senator Brooke for Vice-President will announce the campaign tonight at a reception in Pittsburgh by the Council of 100, an organization of black Republicans.

Burrell Haselrig, a Pennsylvania contractor who organized the effort, said his goal is 2 million signatures—40,000 per state—by two weeks before the convention Aug. 16. "But we feel we can get over that," he added.

Party Veterans

Mr. Haselrig and the 15 or so other blacks who make up the committee have a long history of involvement in Republican party politics, mostly on the state and local levels.

The best known is Samuel Jackson, an assistant secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development under former President Richard Nixon.

In November, while he was campaigning in North Carolina for the primary which he narrowly lost to Ronald Reagan, Mr. Ford told a group of black students that Sen. Brooke "certainly ought to be considered" for the vice-presidential nomination.

Sen. Brooke's office said he is flattered by the idea "but he has no expectations of being the vice-presidential nominee."

Neither the White House nor the President Ford Committee would comment because they had not been officially informed of the campaign.

The Republican National Committee said it had no statistics on the percentage of black Republican voters. About 7 million blacks were registered to vote during the 1972 election. It is generally assumed there are at least nine registered black Democrats for every registered black Republican.

Presents 'Gray-Flannel-Suit' Image

No Cloaks, Daggers in CIA Nominee's Past

By Nicholas M. Horrock

WASHINGTON, April 23 (NYT).—Although it doesn't suit the view of novelists and movie makers, the fact is that most of the people who work for the CIA have never fired a poison dart gun, parachuted into the darkness over Albania or plotted the kidnapping of a Chilean general.

Their lives, except for the secrecy under which they must toil, differ little from the lives of the other hundreds of thousands of government workers who live and work around Washington.

Henry Knoche, 51, the man whom President Ford nominated yesterday to become deputy director of the CIA, is part of that majority—a career intelligence officer who has never been involved in clandestine operations.

If Mr. Knoche (his name rhymes with rocky) is approved by the Senate, and there is no indication he will not be, he will succeed Lt. Gen. Vernon Walters, 59, a deputy director who attained far more notoriety than normally goes with the job.

Watergate Inquiry

Gen. Walters achieved his prominence largely because the White House, under President Richard Nixon, sought his help in first trying to cover up the Watergate break-in. The general was asked to forestall an FBI inquiry by claiming that it might interrupt a CIA operation.

Gen. Walters did make the appeal, although he would not make it in writing.

As for Mr. Knoche, in an agency known for its low profile, the soft-spoken, 6-foot 4-inch official has a reputation for quiet efficiency and little thirst for publicity. He declined to be interviewed prior to his nomination hearings and a friend suggested that he probably would be even "less outspoken" afterward.

A key part of the deputy director's duties under President Ford's reorganization of the intelligence community will be running the day-to-day operations of the CIA while the director of intelligence heads the entire community. Mr. Knoche was chosen, several officials said, because of his "excellent track record," as one put it, as an administrator.

Mr. Knoche joined the CIA in 1953 and for nearly a decade was an analyst specializing in political and military affairs.

From 1962 on, he held a succession of increasingly responsible executive jobs.

He directed the National Photographic Interpretation Center, which analyzes the photographs from U.S. spy satellites, and headed the Foreign Broadcast Information Service, which prepares reports based on radio and television broadcasts monitored abroad. But it was in the crisis of the last year at the CIA that Mr. Knoche came into his own, according to several associates.

Former director William Colby appointed Mr. Knoche as liaison with the President's commission to investigate the CIA, and commission officials remember him as a steady, reasonable man who preferred to work out a compromise rather than build a confrontation.

"He is an extremely soft-spoken, well-organized man," said David Belin, the commission counsel. "I came to feel he was more sensitive to the rights of American citizens than were others at the CIA. He was definitely a CIA man but something, maybe the influence of his kids, made him more sensitive to what was happening in the country."

Mr. Knoche, who is known to friends as "Hank," was born in Charleston, W. Va. He played varsity basketball for the University of Colorado, earned his degree from Washington and Jefferson College in Pennsylvania and served as a naval officer in World War II and Korea.

Mr. Knoche keeps a close eye on his weight and jogs to keep in shape when not playing tennis.

Weight-watching for him is made more difficult because his wife, the former Angie Papoulas, is regarded by friends as a good cook.

The couple live with their five children in Fairfax, Va., a few miles from CIA headquarters at McLean. Two of Mr. Knoche's sons, he notes with pride, are star basketball players at high school.

FBI Reportedly Had 'Sources' In U.S. Media, Universities

By John M. Crewdson

WASHINGTON, April 23 (NYT).—The FBI has maintained a network of confidential informers inside major news organizations, universities and charitable foundations, according to documents and other evidence obtained by the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence.

Sources familiar with the panel's report on domestic intelligence operations, to be made public Monday, said, however, that none of the news reporters or other confidential sources would be named in the 350-page document.

The bureau's practice of using journalists as sources of information was continued at least through the end of 1973, the sources said, but may have extended beyond that. The FBI is understood to have expressed concern to the Senate panel that, if any of the individuals were named in its report, they would "dry up" as providers of information.

Although FBI officials reportedly characterized the journalists in question as "confidential sources," a source said, there was no evidence that any of them were on the bureau's payroll.

CIA Stopped Practice

It was also toward the end of 1973 that the CIA stopped using foreign correspondents as part-time collectors of intelligence.

One of the sources said that, while in many instances the journalists were simply recipients of exclusive information provided by FBI agents for use in news articles, in other instances it appeared that reporters had also provided the bureau with unpublished information that they had picked up in the course of their jobs.

It was known previously that the FBI had a "mass media program," under which it supplied sensitive and sometimes personal information on public figures to reporters who were considered "trustworthy." But it was not known that reporters were giving information to the bureau.

The FBI has resisted the disclosure by the Senate committee and other investigative bodies of the names of any of its informers on the ground that such publicity might endanger their reputations, careers or even their lives.

Agreed to Request

In its inquiry, the Senate panel agreed to a request by the bureau that its investigators not talk to reporters who were informers.

A source said that the bureau had declined to allow the panel's staff to interview the reporters and that Attorney General Edward Levi had supported this position after a protest by Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, who is the committee chairman.

One of the journalists whose names were provided to the Senate committee said in a telephone interview yesterday that he had been called by an individual purporting to represent the Church panel with a request for an interview about his alleged FBI affiliation.

The journalist said that, upon checking, he discovered that the caller was not a member of the committee staff but had been acting as "an intermediary" for the committee and that he, the journalist, had reported the incident to the FBI, which was investigating it.

The bureau's sources within universities and foundations, the source said, acted chiefly as suppliers of information that became available to them through their jobs but in some cases took active roles at the bureau's request.

The source said that in one instance a foundation executive had attempted to deny grants to organizations that the bureau considered unacceptable and to obtain, at the bureau's behest, the dismissal of individuals employed by funded organizations.

7 U.S. Candidates Petition Court on Campaign Unit

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Seven presidential candidates appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court yesterday to revive the Federal Election Commission so that millions of dollars in government subsidies can begin flowing again into their campaigns.

All the major presidential contenders except President Ford joined in asking the justices to take whatever steps were necessary to release the matching funds that have been blocked by congressional bickering over the commission's power, the Los Angeles Times said.

Despite the financial plight of the candidates, it seemed unlikely that the court could offer any relief. Technical jurisdiction over the original lawsuit challenging the commission and the rest of the 1974 Campaign Financing Act has returned to the U.S. Court of Appeals here, where the action began.

Even if the appeals court were to permit the candidates to intervene in the case this late, granting them the remedy they seek would essentially require a drastic rewriting of the Supreme Court's Jan. 30 decision on the campaign financing law, which held that the makeup of the commission violated the separation-of-powers doctrine because four of its six members were appointed by Congress, rather than by the President.

Ho-Chi-Minh-Strasse

BERLIN, April 23 (Reuters).—An East Berlin street has been named Ho-Chi-Minh-Strasse in honor of the late North Vietnamese Communist leader.

Sri Lanka Leader Denies Allegation Over U.S. Troops

COLOMBO, April 23 (AP).—Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike has denied a charge that she proposed calling in U.S. troops to help quell a youth rebellion in 1971.

Mrs. Bandaranaike told Parliament yesterday that the charge by Martin Perera, her finance minister in 1971, was pure fabrication.

Mr. Perera made the charge in an election campaign speech. Today he said he stands by his statement and maintained that "it is 100 per cent correct."

In 1971, thousands of youths attacked police stations in an attempt to overthrow the government. About 1,000 youths were listed as killed.

Mrs. Bandaranaike obtained aid from Western and Communist countries to fight the insurgency. Pakistani and Indian troops secured an air force base for her but no foreign troops took part in the fighting.

U.S. Daylight Time

WASHINGTON, April 23 (AP).—Daylight saving time begins Sunday in the United States and continues to Oct. 31.

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The Seiko Digital Quartz LC Chronograph does more than any other kind of quartz watch. You push a button only to change it from a brilliantly accurate watch into a versatile stopwatch as you can see from the diagrams. It's just what you'd expect from Seiko. Seiko was the first to market the quartz watch after years of research. Today Seiko is the world's leader in quartz watches with an extensive selection of men's and women's styles to choose from. And Seiko's expertise in every phase of the watchmaking process makes it possible for Seiko to make any part of any Seiko watch, and to exercise a unique quality control system through every step from design to completion. Whatever Seiko Quartz model you select, you get more than just a technologically advanced timepiece. You get the watch that's changing the world's standard of accuracy. Seiko Quartz.
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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 4—Saturday-Sunday, April 24-25, 1976 *

Asian Diplomacy and Goals

The announcement that India and China, adversaries for nearly 20 years, are soon to exchange ambassadors has inspired a burst of speculation on its causes and effects. On one level, the move is seen as an overdue regional accommodation brought about by China's mellowing. India's access to nuclear status and turn to one-person rule, and their common interest in reducing trouble along the long border and buffer belt between them. On another level, the move is seen as an Indian initiative to gain new leverage in dealing with Moscow and Washington, and to cultivate the Indian left. On a third, geopolitical level, the exchange of ambassadors is being cast as potential harbinger of vast change in the world balance of power —China's breaking of one of the supposedly strongest links in the chain that Moscow had sought to forge around Peking.

Whatever national or regional considerations have produced this impending shift should become clearer in time. It is striking to note, however, how much the continuance of Sino-Indian strain has been built into the policies of other nations. Pakistan and to a lesser extent Bangladesh, for instance, have counted heavily on Sino-Indian tension to lighten Indian pressure on themselves.

That India has just responded positively to Pakistan's earlier bid to improve their bilateral relations is nonetheless welcome. Surely, China's interest—and their own—lies in further reconciliation among the nations of South Asia. Further hostility there serves only the long-standing Soviet effort to consolidate Asian influence on its own. The United States can only be pleased by the emergence of a pattern pointing toward an improved atmosphere in the subcontinent and a reduced Soviet position there.

There is a fundamental sense, nonetheless, in which moves on the Asian—especially South Asian—geopolitical chessboard are really nothing more than theater played by the elites to divert the masses from the grinding poverty of their daily lives. Diplomacy unquestionably has its value in deterring violence and in cultivating an atmosphere in which international cooperation can flourish, but it is no substitute for the internal resolve needed to tackle the desperate problems of survival and modernization. A balance of power and a community of interests, whether on the regional level or the international level, are desirable goals, but they do not of themselves translate into food, jobs, development and human dignity. Appreciation of transient diplomatic nuances should blind no one to the importance of these national priorities to the long-term stability and welfare of Asia and the world.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Caramanlis Initiative

The festering troubles between Greece and Turkey are highly perilous for both countries, for stricken Cyprus and for the West's defense posture in the Mediterranean. Recognizing this fact, Greece's Premier Caramanlis has now taken the initiative to ease the situation by proposing a nonaggression pact with Turkey, agreement to settle all differences through peaceful means, and an end to the arms race between the two countries.

Turkey's first responses have been positive. Premier Demirel has reiterated that Ankara harbors no aggressive intentions toward Athens and the Turkish foreign minister has offered to discuss the proposals and begin preparations for a meeting of the two Premiers.

The differences between the two governments involve such complicated matters as definitions of territorial waters, access to fishing grounds and possible offshore oil deposits in areas where Greek islands lie close to Turkey's mainland. But above all, if the new initiative is to succeed, it must produce a settlement on Cyprus; and this necessarily involves major concessions by Turkey as the stronger party on the ground.

Under spur of a common danger from the Soviet bloc after World War II, Greece and Turkey pushed old quarrels into the background and collaborated closely over a wide spectrum as NATO allies. It is tragic that revival of differences about Cyprus and the more recent dispute about Aegean Sea rights have disrupted that cooperation.

Caramanlis, not for the first time, has demonstrated political courage at home in calling for a fresh start. If the Turks respond in the same spirit, as they seem disposed to do, the results could do far more for peace and stability in the eastern Mediterranean than the carefully matched agreements signed recently in Washington that provide large-scale U.S. arms aid to both countries—pacts that the Congress is unlikely in any circumstance to approve in this presidential election year.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Habitat

As Canada's minister for urban affairs, Barnett Jerome Danson, told the national convention of the American Institute of Planners the other day, "Habitat" is not just about cities or what Americans like to call "the urban problem." Habitat, the forthcoming UN Conference on Human Settlements, is also about rural affairs. And urban and rural affairs together, of course, have their effect on the global dilemma of food shortages and population overflow, pollution, health, poverty and illiteracy. For Americans who may be somewhat puzzled by the word Habitat and who don't often think of their place to live as a "human settlement," the subject of this international conference might perhaps better be described in the famous phrase of the U.S. conservationist Gifford Pinchot: "The use of the earth for the good of man."

The conference, which will be held in Vancouver from May 31 to June 11, is a direct outgrowth of the UN Conference on the Environment at Stockholm four years ago. It is closely related to similar conferences on food at Rome, population at Bucharest and the status of women in Mexico City. These discussions pointed up the disparities between rich and poor, developing and developed countries. Yet, they accomplished more by way of opening channels of communication than was even hoped for at the time. The questions of how to improve human life in town and country promise the same.

One reason nations can go to Vancouver with some hope for real accomplishment is that the subject matter is more practical than political, more technical than ideological. Accomplishment in this instance means improved sharing of information and know-how—rather than of wealth. And there can be relatively little argument about the socialist-vs.-capitalist ideology of sewers or planning of school buildings.

Preliminary conferences have divided the official agenda into seven principal areas —policy, planning, institutions, shelter, infrastructure services, land use and citizen participation. As to policy, the United States is proposing the improvement of existing communities rather than too much emphasis on the creation of new ones. In the area of planning, the United States seems to recognize that it needs to do far more of it than it is accustomed to. In the technical aspects of construction (building roads and sewers, schools and hospitals) the United States has as much to offer as it has to learn. And the same is true of innovative land use measures to prevent urban sprawl, preserve open space and protect private property rights as well as the public interest.

The greatest U.S. contribution at Vancouver, however, will no doubt come in the discussions on citizen participation. With the possible exception of Britain, there is probably no other country where citizens are as deeply concerned and as broadly involved in the decisions of government concerning the quality of their lives. The preparation for the Habitat conference itself is evidence of this. The U.S. recommendations for citizen involvement were prepared by a coalition of citizen groups representing what might be called the "environmental movement." It included groups concerned about the cities and groups concerned with energy and natural resources, labor unions, business organizations and black organizations. The recommendations were written by Ruth C. Clusen, the president of the League of Women Voters. Mrs. Clusen believes that in the last few years citizen action has accomplished more to improve the environment in this country than people realize. Much of this experience, she believes, can be of practical help to the people of the 140 countries that will be meeting at Vancouver—to make the earth a better place.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

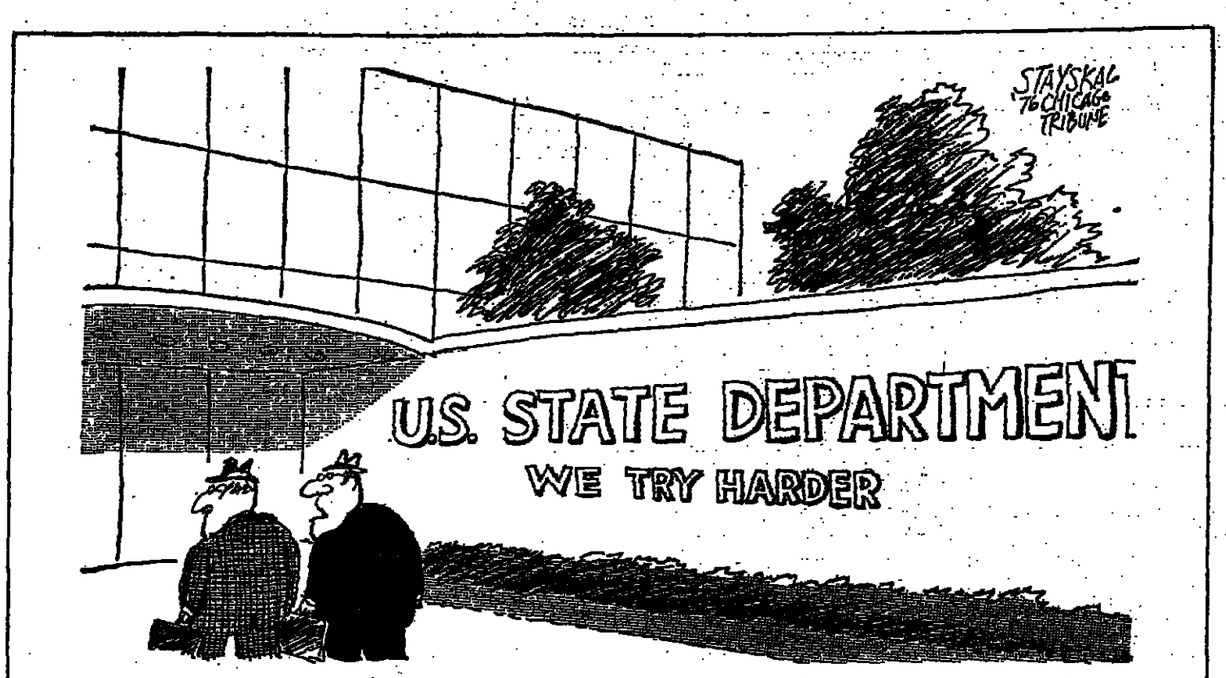
April 24, 1901

NEW YORK—A transatlantic balloon voyage is the latest sensation in the aeronautic world. Louis Godard, who has made over 700 aerial ascents, and was one of the foremost competitors in the Exhibition contests last summer, proposes to travel through the air from New York to some undefined as yet point in Europe or Africa. Jules Verne's imagination is, in this case, to be surpassed by actual facts.

Fifty Years Ago

April 24, 1926

PARIS—Many major cities in the world almost weep when they find that their population has decreased, or even when it has not shown an expected increase. Paris might well rejoice that it has 25,000 fewer inhabitants than in 1921, just five years ago. If the trend continues, then perhaps the housing conditions will give evidence of amelioration before too long, or is that too much to hope for?



'Do You Really Think Kissinger Feels We Aren't Second to Anyone?'

'Has U.S. Lost the Will to Defend Free World?'

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—Before he left on a two-week mission to Africa, Secretary of State Kissinger issued another strong warning to the Soviet Union. This is becoming a regular affair, but it seems to be having more effect on the presidential campaign than on the Russians.

The United States was pursuing a dual policy toward Moscow, he said. "One, we will resist irresponsible action of Soviet use or supply of military power or the use of surrogate forces . . . The United States has the military power and the political will to resist irresponsible actions.

"Two, we remain ready to work [with the Russians] for a more peaceful world."

These verbal blasts, usually accompanied by offers of cooperation, do not, however, satisfy his critics who accuse him of talking like Churchill and acting like Chamberlain, but it is not at all clear what actions his critics would have him take, or even what he himself would recommend if Moscow's "irresponsible" and "unacceptable" intervention in Africa continues.

Ronald Reagan would increase the military budget beyond the appropriations requested by President Ford—the largest peacetime defense budget ever proposed to the Congress—but the Congress is threatening to cut that, and nobody running for the White House is suggesting that we take military action to halt the spread of Communism or stop selling grain to the Soviet Union or break off the arms talks in order to halt the spread of Communism.

What is really being questioned in this developing debate is whether the United States really does have the "will" to resist "irresponsible" Soviet actions—whether the consensus that backed the policy of containing Communism in the generation after the Truman Doctrine has collapsed and given way to a policy of "neutralism" or even of isolationism.

Norman Podhoretz, the editor of Commentary, suggests in the April issue that perhaps a new consensus is developing in the United States, with the leadership of Kissinger, in favor of a policy that is "making the world safe for Communism."

There is now, he seems to believe, a coalition of liberal and conservative "elites" that has accepted the proposition that the United States should never go to war for any purpose other than defense of its own territory against attack.

He points to the lack of support for even indirect intervention by the United States in favor of the anti-Communists in Portugal, Angola and Italy as evidence.

Question of Will

"The issue boils down in the end," he says, "to the question of will. Have we lost the will to defend the free world—yes the free world—against the spread of Communism? Contemplating the strength of isolationist sentiment in the United States today, one might easily conclude that we have. Among the elites, both liberal and conservative, isolationism is very strong . . ."

Kissinger himself has recently complained about what he called "a self-destructive isolationist course in American life," and has warned that this country may soon "become an isolated fortress island in a hostile and turbulent global sea, awaiting the ultimate confrontation with the only response we will not have denied ourselves—massive retaliation."

Vice-President Rockefeller returned from his recent world trip with a gloomy report that many of our best friends were also questioning our will to resist. Not so long ago, of course, they were complaining about the activities of the CIA against the spread of Communism, but now they were asking whether, after the defeat in Vietnam, even the CIA had been crippled by its critics.

Maybe the election will help resolve this issue about the will of the people, as distinguished from the "new isolationists" in the universities, the Congress and the press. Podhoretz notes that lately there has been a reaction against the one-way aspects of détente, some within the intellectual community, much more within the labor movement, some in the business world and some in the world of electoral politics.

Not Tested

"Still," he concludes, "these sentiments have not yet been decisively tested in the national political arena, and until they are so tested, the question—the ultimately crucial question—of whether the new isolationism is as pervasive among the masses of Americans as it is among the elites, will have to remain moot.

"If it should turn out that the new isolationism has indeed triumphed among the people . . . then the United States will celebrate its 200th birthday by betraying the heritage of liberty which has earned it the wonder and envy of the world from the moment of its founding to this, and by helping to make that world safe for the most determined and ferocious and barbarous enemies of liberty ever to have appeared on earth."

This too, of course, is Churchillian rhetoric, but there is enough agreement even from Kissinger himself to make the issue a central topic of the presidential campaign.

Reading China's Earthquakes

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—A few weeks ago the Chinese delegation to a Unesco conference on earthquake risks fascinated an international assemblage of scientists by explaining how the People's Republic mobilizes the masses to note hints of approaching temblors. As a consequence, Peking's representatives claimed, destruction and loss of life were demonstrably limited when disastrous quakes recently shook China.

The incident most discussed was an earthquake of 7.3 magnitude on the Richter scale which struck Haicheng 14 months ago but, because of advance precautions, occasioned minimal deaths and damage. Lo Chi-li, a Chinese delegate, said 10 earthquakes had already been successfully predicted ahead of time.

This claim was coolly received by Dr. Robert Hamilton, chief of earthquake studies for the U.S. Geological Survey. He commented: "Prediction is possible, but a prediction that is sufficiently reliable to be useful to us does not exist at present."

Ancient and New

Like almost everything in modern China, earthquake prediction combines ancient methods with new ideas. The first seismograph was invented there in AD 132 but contemporary equipment is generally acknowledged to be behind that of more industrialized countries.

Nevertheless, the government is clearly making the most of material at hand—above all the huge popular masses. Telephone operators, broadcasters, meteorological workers and other members of an "amateur contingent" number more than 100,000 earthquake forecasters. Since a severe temblor in Hsingtai 10 years ago, instruction has been given to keep an eye out for unusual developments.

Thus, coordination has been arranged between observations of anomalous animal behavior; changes in color, taste or level of water; tilt in land features or changes in elevation; measurement of sea level, etc. Seismographic studies are continually supplemented by reports of such things as:

Muddy or bubbling wells; gas-bearing water spouting like geysers; tigers acting strangely in a zoo; pigs refusing to enter their styes; horses running about in a frenzy; chickens panicking. Precise collation of such reports, it was contended, had successfully reversed the decline in China's seismological progress once "severely hindered by the theory of Confucius and Mencius."

The new conclusion of seismography could be summed up, Lo explained, as "concentration-quiet-violent shock." When these symptoms were noted in time, it was possible to strengthen buildings in threatened areas and to move out people and livestock so that casualties were minimal.

Considering world ignorance of affairs within the People's Republic, one wonders if it might not be possible to develop some similar kind of diplomatic forecasting dependent upon collation of factors available to "amateur" observers of the scene.

Might not unusual behavior by Chinese leaders or their representatives be as useful in political analysis as that of seismological chickens and tigers? It is to be noted that Lo went out of his way to refer to "the beloved Premier Chou," and also to "the Premier's important instructions on seismological work." Was this a valid hint of the immediately subsequent pro-Chou demonstration in Peking's Tienanmen Square that exploded the career of Chou's successor, Teng Hsiao-ping?

The cold war of the Chinese succession has now begun even before old (83) Mao Tse-tung's death. Most people guess it will last quite some time and is not likely to be won by Hua Kuo-feng, who replaced Teng as Premier. But no government I know of claims to be able to forecast the expected range and force of temblors according to a political Richter scale.

Implications

The quakes that are likely to come have enormous potential implications. Will their shock involve neighboring Russia along the lengthy Sino-Soviet border or through the attempts of Moscow's planted agents to influence Chinese events according to Kremlin-favored patterns?

I have always felt that physical conflict between the two Communist behemoths, stemming from a preemptive attempt by Russia, was unlikely; but that it was virtually as certain Moscow would intervene indirectly in China, after Mao, as that it would make a similar move in Yugoslavia, after Tito. Is there no way for Western capitals to pool their information sufficiently, like the People's Republic pig-and-chicken watchers, and provide substantially reasonable conjectures?

Surely it is even more important that foreign nations should be able to control potential damage from political earthquakes than that skillful Chinese organization should limit the physical risk of expected temblors. Otherwise, how do we all expect to face the period now looming up before us, the period of "concentration-quiet-violent shock"?

Letters

U.S. Moral Base

The Secretary of State, Henry Kissinger, is quoted as saying (IHT, April 12) that the United States would ". . . have lost the moral foundation we have operated on for our entire history" if it were to take certain actions. Mr. Kissinger's present concern for the moral foundation is belatedly well taken. Many U.S. citizens believe that its leaders of the past few decades have not been operating on that moral foundation set forth clearly by the founding fathers some 200 years ago.

It has never been satisfactorily explained to the citizens why the nation's moral foundation was abandonded and nondemocratic and/or corrupt governments were actively aided and abetted (South Korea, Batista's Cuba, Trujillo's Dominican Republic, Papa Doc's Haiti, Franco's Spain, Thieu's South Vietnam). Were there really matters of national defense that made abandonment of our moral foundation worthwhile? Where was the justification for abandoning that almost 200-year-old moral foundation with its sense of a "right" and a "wrong."

Not only did both Democratic and Republican leaders seemingly abandon that moral foundation as it applied to foreign affairs, but they often ignored it as it applied to the management and direction of domestic affairs. Democracy is often slow and cumbersome. That "great beast," the public, must be informed honestly. That takes time. The public must make its wishes known. That takes time. However, repeatedly those leaders decided that they knew what was best for the citizenry, that time was short, that they would expedite matters as they thought best. Even worse, what they thought best was often that which would most enhance their own positions and not necessarily the public's. To protect themselves and their positions, the honest, democratic processes were ignored.

Unfortunately, it has not only been government leaders who seem to have lost that moral foundation. How can union leaders morally justify "make work" rules and other methods which serve only to pay a man for doing nothing and/or prevent another man from doing an "honest day's work."? How can corporate managers morally justify pollution of land, water, and air when viable alternatives exist? No, it seems that the American moral foundation set forth so eloquently by a group of exceptional men some 200 years ago has not been lost, but it is certainly being ignored by a large portion of the influential Americans.

In the end, however, responsibility lies with the everyday, ordinary citizen, the man or woman who is too preoccupied with his own personal, business and family situations to take any active interest whatsoever in the political life around him. Democracy demands of its citizens an active, everyday participation —U.S. democracy has not been getting it.

ALAN K. JACKSON.

Geneva.

Patty Hearst

In your columns I have not read one compassionate word for Patty Hearst in her continuing ordeal. Had the judgment awarded her been dealt to a Soviet woman in Moscow or a POW in North Vietnam, the U.S. press would have been the first to protest.

Patty Hearst was kidnapped, tortured, brutally indoctrinated and forced to use a gun. Now she is under the shadow of a long prison sentence, not yet defined, and the torture of 90 days psychiatric interrogation—which smacks of the "psychiatric hospitals" in the Soviet Union for political prisoners.

She has not killed anyone: Her only real crime in the eyes of her jurors and the public is that she is the daughter of very rich parents; a crime we are familiar with in the Communist countries of Eastern Europe.

What has happened in "The Land of the Free"?

MRS. JAMES WHITE.

Cannes.

Flogging The U.S. Economy

By George F. Wi

WASHINGTON.—Regardin increasingly robust eco three of the four Democratic idential candidates resemble uel Parr, an 18th-century glish schoolmaster. Parr so flogging pupils that when did not misbehave he woul to flog them anyway, prom that their next misdeed wou unpunished.

Henry Jackson, Morris and Hubert Humphrey are of flogging the economy, bu economy is in an inconvenien covery. Undeterred, they still anxious to administer va stimulative measures, perha the theory that if the eco gets sick again, it will have t its medicine in advance.

These candidates must fin pressing the news that in first quarter of 1976 the national product grew at a prising annual rate of 7.5 per and consumer prices rose a annual rate of just 2.9 per lowest in four years. Such st tics dampen the gaiety of didates who argue that the omy will languish unless it ceives the stimulative mea they promise.

Jimmy Carter is not qui obviously discomfited by th covery: He seems marginally committed to using the p sector to dominate the pr sector, and his campaign placed markedly less emphas economic issues. Carter's m noting that he is the Democ candidate least discombobu by the nation's economic fortune, will again cite his " They should remember the a coined by baseball's Br Rickey: "Luck is the residu design."

It is bad economic judgm not bad luck, that has left J son, Udall and Humphrey g ing for an economic issue. Th covery mocks their general plaint about the Ford adminis tion being insufficiently st lative. They are left with the narrow issue of unem ment.

Less Than Salient

That issue is less than sa with most of the electorate cluding the 92.5 per cent of work force that is employed, the candidates are not di guishing themselves in their tempts to milk the unemploy issue for more than it is w

Jackson has promised tha will bring unemployment dow 1—that's right—per cent. Th the most exotic promise of year.

During the last Democ administration, unemploy averaged 3.9 per cent. That level was achieved with the of war, and conscription, an the cost of unleashing the i tion that brought on the r sion from which we are now recovering. In 1953 and war helped reduce unemploy to 2.9 per cent. The closest have come to Jackson's prop 1-per-cent unemployment was during total war mobiliza Unemployment was 1.9, 1.2, 1.9 per cent in 1943, 1944, respectively—but by 1945, 1.2 cent of the labor force wa military service.

But, according to Peter Dru soon there will be a sharp de in new entrants into the l force. This is because of the s decline in births that began the 1960s. The first consequ of this will be lower unemp ment where unemployment highest—among teen-agers.

The 1946 Full Employment sensibly defines "full emp ment" as 4-per-cent unemp ment. Beneath that level, h shortages and inflation are to occur. Today adult unemp ment is about 7 per cent, about 2.5 million people over 4-per-cent "full employm level.

Between now and 1980, 14 lion new young workers will full-time jobs. But 10 mil workers will retire, die or disabled. So add 4 million to 2.5 million currently above "full employment" level of un ployment: through 1980, we 6.5 million new jobs.

Adjusted for the "full emp ment" level, this means the e omy must generate approxima 6 million jobs in five years, 1.25 million a year. Already economy is generating more t that.

One of the least inspired p ical slogans of this season "Jackson means jobs." That presses an idea (shared by U and Humphrey) that is the p cipal obstacle to a healthy ec omy—the idea that liberal po cians make prosperity possi Actually, the reverse is m plausible.

INTERNATIONAL
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هكذا من الأهرام



Associated Press.

AVAL EXERCISE—While two crewmen of U.S. carrier Saratoga concentrate on eck repairs, a Soviet Russian intelligence-gathering vessel moves by in background. The Saratoga is participating in NATO exercise in the Mediterranean.

Hungarians Photographed Polaris Plant

MPs Call on Britain to Expel 2 Diplomats

NDON, April 23 (UPI).—members of Parliament today demanded the government two Hungarian diplomats dly caught photographing a h nuclear-weapon plant Polaris missiles are ased.

Foreign Office identified iplomats as Lt. Col. Lajos a, assistant military and air he at the Hungarian Emand his assistant, Capt. s Toth.

ards at the Royal Ordnance ry at Burghfield, 35 miles of London, told police early day that they saw the pair graphing the plant from an obile parked near its perim-.

plant is Britain's main asy point for atomic weapons, ding warheads for Polaris onuclear missiles. From field they are distributed ilitary installations all over country.

two men drove away but picked up by a police patrol chase. They were held al hours at Basinstoke station before being freed their diplomatic immunity. Foreign Office said today it has called for a full police t on the incident and is dering what action to take. at least two MPs said they raise in Parliament the ion of restricting all East ean diplomats to within 30 of Central London. y Soviet diplomats are under

. African Troops ed Near Angola

STORIA, April 23 (Reuters). r South African soldiers been killed in an ambush e border between South- Africa and Angola, a De- Ministry spokesman said

rief statement said that the rs were on patrol in an vehicle on the South-West (Namibia) side of the r when they came under ine-gun fire.

such a restriction in Britain. It was imposed in 1971 after Britain expelled 105 Soviet diplomats and trade officials en masse. It charged they were actually spies of the KGB, the Soviet intelligence organization.

Urging expulsion of the Hungarians, opposition member Michael Brotherton said, "It is obvious that the Russians can use diplomats from their satellite countries to try to obtain information from areas where they themselves are forbidden."

Another Conservative, Neville Trotter, said, "This is a matter for grave concern. The whole security of the country depends on the effectiveness of Polaris and it is essential there are no leaks on how this weapon operates."

For Some Students in Kentucky, The College Rat Race Is Fun

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 23 (AP).—Horse racing is traditional in Kentucky in the spring. On May 1, for example, the Kentucky Derby will be run.

But some college students have started races with other animals. At Spaulding College in Louisville, Ky., for example, a crowd gathered this week to watch a rat race for the benefit of the Spaulding biology department's Plant and Animal Food Fund.

The betting limit was a quarter and the day's handle was $24.

Hot Spot, weighing 152 grams, won by a whisker.

In Richmond, Ky., meanwhile, some Eastern Kentucky University students held a race involving cockroaches.

About 200 fans gathered for the first running of the Cockroach Derby. They watched a roach named Animal, trained by David Smith, skitter to victory.

Hot Spot's prize was a garland of violets. But Animal did not have much time to bask in glory. He himself became the trophy, preserved in a jar of formaldehyde.

100,000 Turn Out for Boston March

BOSTON, April 23 (AP).—Thousands of marchers paraded in a unity procession today hoping to ease the racial tension that Gov. Michael Dukakis says may have spawned a courthouse bombing that injured 22 persons.

There were no incidents of violence as the marchers, estimated by police at 10,000, began their demonstration. Later, as the parade reached City Hall, police estimated that 100,000 persons had assembled.

Gov. Dukakis, Sen. Edward Kennedy, Sen. Edward Brooke, Humberto Cardinal Medeiros, the Catholic archbishop of Boston, and Mayor Kevin White took part in the March.

A series of racial incidents prompted the mayor to sponsor the march even before the courthouse bombing yesterday. There is no evidence that the bombing at the Suffolk County Courthouse had any connection with recent racial unrest, officials have said.

The blast tore a three-foot hole in a marble floor, blew down a wall, collapsed a ceiling and shattered in doors and windows.

Gov. Dukakis in a televised address last night said, "At this time, and I stress at this time, there is no evidence linking that bombing with the racial incidents which have occurred in the city during the past month."

Indonesia Plans To Annex Colony Of East Timor

JAKARTA, April 23 (AP).—Foreign Minister Adam Malik said today that Indonesia will annex the former colony of Portuguese Timor by August.

Mr. Malik told newsmen after a meeting with President Suharto that the Regional Council of East Timor would meet to decide on the integration of the eastern half of the island with the western half, which is Indonesian territory.

"The situation over Timor will become clearer by August in accordance with the wish of the people of East Timor," he said. Mr. Malik added that the people of East Timor may take part in the Indonesian general election next year.

He made no comment on the UN Security Council vote yesterday calling on Indonesia to withdraw its troops from East Timor "without further delay."

Indonesia ignored a previous council call for immediate withdrawal issued shortly after Indonesian forces invaded East Timor Dec. 22 to support a pro-Indonesian faction against nationalist forces.

Concerned by Quality of Life, Saudis to Revamp Boom Town

By Eric Pace

JIDDAH, Saudi Arabia, April 23, (NYT).—Moslem idealists denounce Western notions of progress. Local journalists complain about inadequate sewerage facilities. Builders call for better planning and a return to the modest mud-brick construction of the Arabian past.

This sweltering Red Sea boom town, Saudi Arabia's main gateway for Western technology, luxuries and ideas, is showing signs of disenchantment with its reckless growth and a growing concern for the quality of life.

"Certain Western customs have been adopted in this country, the most dangerous of which are irresponsibility and carelessness," the daily newspaper Al Medina charged in a much-quoted editorial. And an Arab architect said, "Our biggest problem today is how people live."

Such second thoughts about the impact of Saudi Arabia's oil boom are heard far more frequently here than they were a year ago, when the Saudis were dazed by the shock of King Faisal's assassination and when the boom's painful side effects were less clear.

These doubts, reservations and resentments are more complex than the old antipathy to Western ways that is part of Saudi Arabia's puritanical Islamic heritage.

Inadequate Supply

Symptoms of the wealth and the problems are everywhere. Behind the gleaming new office building on Jiddah's main streets are dusty lanes where laborers splash water from tins. The city's water supply has already become inadequate for its needs.

The fine new streets the city has acquired are more and more frequently jammed now with newly imported cars, many with shipping stickers still on their windows. Yet miles of back streets remain littered and unpaved because municipal services have not kept pace with the upsurge in Saudi revenues since oil prices began their swift rise late in 1973.

The newspapers advertise such luxury items as Christian Dior shoes, Dutch cream, French paté and perfumes—but they also record the city's woes, power failures, deficient bus service and shortages of building materials.

Journalists from a local newspaper, Okaz, and from the national news agency voiced criticism of Jiddah's sewers at a news conference called here recently by one of the city's biggest builders, Ghaith Pharaon.

He said that the problem was that "there is no universal plan for electricity, sewerage, water and telephone operations in the city."

Drawn by the wealth, an influx of foreign workers has helped to swell the city's population to more than 500,000 and its facilities have been further strained by widespread new construction.

Environmental Measures

But the national and local governments and many private citizens have already suggested or begun measures that are expected to improve the Jiddah environment.

Prince Majed Ibn Abdul Aziz, the minister of municipal and rural affairs, last week commissioned a two-year, $85-million project to beautify Jiddah, where dilapidated old townhouses contrast with ungainly modern buildings put up 20 years ago.

Mr. Pharaon reported that his family's company alone was carrying out $300 million worth of water and sewerage facility construction in Jiddah and in neighboring Mecca.

In addition, Jiddah's water supply is to be increased by the digging of new wells as well as the expansion of desalting facilities. And there is talk of adding public transportation to ease the traffic in the city's center.

Private builders and architects are also advocating ways of making the city's new construction more efficient, more graceful and more economic. Their solutions range from the importing of prefabricated housing to the revival of mud brick, the humble building material with which Arabian rulers in years gone by built even great fortresses.

Gen. Kris Sivara Dies, Thailand Defense Minister

BANGKOK, April 23 (Reuters).—Gen. Kris Sivara, 63, defense minister in Thailand's new coalition government and one of the country's most powerful and respected soldier-politicians, died today of heart failure.

His death is a major blow to Premier Seni Pramoj, who had just finished two weeks of difficult bargaining to sort out the conflicting claims of the four conservative parties in the government.

Mr. Seni is expected to face pressure from coalition partners seeking the defense post, a key position in this country where the military has long been involved in politics.

Gen. Kris had been in a hospital for a week. He died as his Cabinet colleagues, sworn in yesterday, were taking over their new jobs.

The general, who retired last October as acting supreme commander of the armed forces, was a Cabinet minister under Field Marshal Thanom Kittikachorn, whose military regime was ousted by a student-led uprising in October, 1973.

He was credited with restraining senior military officers during the uprising, in which 72 young Thais were killed in clashes with troops and police, and with helping persuade the military rulers to leave the country.

Gen. Sergei Shtemenko

MOSCOW, April 23 (Reuters).—Gen. Sergei Shtemenko, 68, who was chief of staff of the Communist-bloc Warsaw Pact forces and who was believed to have been the military organizer of the 1968 invasion of Czechoslovakia, died today, Soviet sources said. There was no immediate official confirmation.

During World War II Gen. Shtemenko rose rapidly from a staff post to become chief of the operations division and deputy chief of the general staff of the Red Army as it rolled back Nazi occupation forces.

In 1948 Stalin appointed him chief of the general staff and a deputy defense minister, and in 1952 he was named chief of staff of occupation forces in Germany. But after the dictator's death in 1953 he lost all his posts.

He emerged again in 1956, demoted to the rank of lieutenant general. His period of apparent disgrace was never explained, but it was believed he may have opposed the de-Stalinization policies of then Kremlin leader Nikita Khrushchev.

He began to rise again in the military hierarchy, serving as chief of the army's intelligence board in 1959-60. In 1964 he reattained his wartime post of deputy chief of staff of the Soviet armed forces.

In 1967 he was appointed chief of staff of Warsaw Pact forces in a reshuffle following the death of Soviet Defense Minister Marshal Rodion Malinovsky. The following year pact forces invaded Czechoslovakia to halt liberalization policies there.



United Press International.

Swedish director Ingmar Bergman and wife in Paris.

Swedish Ombudsman Plans Probe of Bergman's Charges

From Wire Dispatches

STOCKHOLM, April 23.—Sweden's ombudsman today announced he would probe charges leveled against tax officials by film director Ingmar Bergman, who yesterday disclosed he was leaving his homeland because of alleged harassment by the authorities.

The ombudsman, Ulf Lundvik, said he was particularly interested in Mr. Bergman's allegation, in an open letter published by the newspaper Expressen, that tax officials had offered his lawyer a deal. According to Mr. Bergman, this would have involved his paying tax of 139 per cent on a sum received from a Swiss film company he owned.

Mr. Bergman was arrested during a theater rehearsal Jan. 30 and was charged with tax fraud in connection with $750,000 he brought into Sweden from the Swiss company. The charges were dropped but the government is going ahead with claims for taxes on the money.

Leading political and cultural figures joined in expressing regret over Mr. Bergman's decision to leave Sweden.

Premier Olof Palme said, "I am deeply sorry if he leaves Sweden, partly because of his artistic ability and partly because he is a good friend. I hope he will come back."

Bertil Boksteat, manager of the Royal Opera, said his decision was an "unprecedented catastrophe for the cultural life of Sweden."

"Ingmar Bergman is irreplaceable for Swedish films and theater," said Dr. Carl Gierow, permanent secretary of the Swedish Academy of Letters.

"The consequences for Swedish film and cultural life are incalculable," said Kenne Fant, head of the company that produced many of Mr. Bergman's films.

But the liberal newspaper Dagens Nyheter said:

"Bergman's decision to leave Sweden will be interpreted everywhere primarily as a political action. . . . Conservatives in many countries try to find evidence that, in Sweden, social equality and security in the long run will turn out to be a lethal threat to personal freedom. For them, the defection of Ingmar Bergman is a confirmation and a welcome argument against social progress."

In Paris, a film industry source said Mr. Bergman will go to New York Sunday to talk about making his headquarters in the United States.

The informant said Mr. Bergman, 58, planned to see producer Dino de Laurentiis in New York and then would go to Hollywood to talk to his U.S. agent, Paul Cohner. Mr. Bergman is staying in a Paris hotel.

Other sources said the director is also considering making his headquarters in France or Italy.

Mr. Cohner told Dagens Nyheter that Mr. Bergman, before his break with Sweden, had been scheduled to go to the United States to discuss plans for his next picture and for a joint project with the American Film Institute.

The agent said the picture, "The Eggs of the Snake," would be shot in Europe and financed by U.S. money.

Army Disciplines 3 Who Cost U.S. $205.3 Million

WASHINGTON, April 23 (AP).—The Army says it will allow three senior financial officials to keep their jobs despite reprimanding them for accounting failures that cost the Army $205.3 million.

The three were among four who received written reprimands yesterday for failing to detect and prevent accounting foul-ups that led to large-scale overspending and overcontracting.

Army officials said the hectic rushing of supplies to Vietnam in 1973 and earlier may have led to some of the waste.

The three who will retain their jobs are Lt. Gen. John Kjellstrom, then Army budget director and now Army controller; Leonard Keenan, deputy director of the Army budget, and Robert Lowery, controller of the Army Electronics Command. Also upbraided was retired Maj. Gen. Hugh Foster, formerly chief of the Electronics Command.

Mr. Keenan and Mr. Lowery are civilians.

The Army said another civilian, Laird Morris, a retired senior Army budget officer, was also responsible. But Civil Service procedures do not allow disciplinary action against retired workers, the Army said.

The accounting failures involved the procurement of ammunition, missiles and other equipment. The Army had acknowledged the overpurchasing previously but had not named the officials responsible.

U.S.-Soviet Talks On Embassy Rays

MOSCOW, April 23 (Reuters).—Radiation is still affecting the U.S. Embassy here and talks are continuing with Soviet officials in an attempt to eliminate the problem, informed sources said today.

A U.S. laboratory technician arrived here in February to carry out blood test on embassy staff members and their families. The results are being sent to Washington for analysis, the sources said.

Confirmation of a continued radiation problem was given 11 weeks after reports first leaked out that Soviet bugging devices installed to monitor conversations were bombarding the embassy with microwaves.

Jordanian-Libyan Ties

AMMAN, April 23 (UPI).—Jordan and Libya have decided to resume diplomatic relations after a rupture of nearly six years, a joint communiqué said.

KINGDOM OF MOROCCO

OFFICE FOR THE AGRICULTURAL EVELOPMENT OF THE DOUKKALA REGION

BUREAU DES MARCHES

EL-JADIDA

OTICE OF INTERNATIONAL TENDERS No. 41/76

OPEN AS OF JUNE 15, 1976

The Office for the Agricultural Development of the oukkala Region wishes to equip, in the context of the ydro-Agricultural development project in the Doukkala wer-service area, the second stage of irrigation of Z0, 2, and Z3 sectors of the Zemamra project, representing surface total of 11.800 ha. These Public Works projects e a result of the various international financing agreeents.

The present bid offers refer to the furnishing and stallation of pumping material, as well as the electrical uipment of three pumping stations, i.e.: 6 pumps of 0 l/s, 11 pumps of 340 l/s, including the electrical instaltions as well as ventilation.

The Director of the Office for the Agricultural Develoment of the Doukkala Region will receive, until June 15, 976, noon, all corresponding price offers.

An advance payment, representing 1.5% of the total nount of the tender, is required.

Tender files may be withdrawn at the ORMVAD, El-adida (Bureau des Marchés) as of April 15, 1976, against ayment of 200.00 DH (Two Hundred Dirhams).

Offers, including all references and technical informaon, should reach the management's head office of the .R.M.V.A.D., Charii El Jamiaa El Arabia, El-Jadida, efore June 15, 1976, noon.

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Bell System

LONDON

'Equus' at Home on West End Stage

By John Walker

LONDON, April 23 (IHT).—Peter Shaffer's "Equus," a success in its original National Theatre production and a hit on Broadway, most recently as a vehicle for Richard Burton's return to acting, has finally reached its natural home, the West End stage.

The cast at the Albery Theatre is mainly a new one. Colin Blakely plays the psychiatrist Dysart, a man with a shrunken emotional life and an overwhelming sense of failure, and Gerry Sundquist has taken over as the young passionate boy, possessed by a dark and deviant worship, who blinds six horses.

Both are as good as their predecessors, Alec McCowan and Peter Firth. Indeed, John Dexter's production, as accomplished and masterly as it is, seems even more impressive in the context of the commercial theater. It is a marvelously authoritative production, full of excitement and tension, and excellently acted.

The play, though, is no more impressive than it was at its original production, despite the many awards that have come its way since. It is put together with great skill but it is still no more than high class hokum, resoundingly hollow work, essentially sentimental in its attitudes and full of a glibness whenever the writing moves beyond rationality into the mysterious intuitions that lie behind human behavior. It is a thinking man's "The Exorcist," an exploitation of flesh-creeping facts rather than the epic battle between reason and feeling it appears to be in Mr. Dexter's brilliantly simple staging.

In form, the play is a clever variation on that tried and tested favorite, the courtroom drama. Dysart is both prosecutor and defender and the boy is part monster, part victim. The other characters—mother, father, girlfriend, nurse and magistrate—are no more than stock variations on the witnesses of the crime, each concealing essential facts that Dysart ferrets out and fits together like a good lawyer-detective.

The two main parts are written to give both protagonists a chance to display their acting skills. The duel between them is an exciting one. Mr. Blakely has not the lacerating self-contempt that Alec McCowan brought to the role of the psychiatrist. Physically, he is a very different actor—burly, powerful with a bull-like roar.

But he finds in his lines a rueful humor, a quizzical, objective stance that is just as effective and as moving when he turns this judgment inwards, upon himself, and regrets his own lack of daring, his dried-up marriage, his timid appreciation of the primitive passions of ancient Greece.

Mr. Sundquist has not Peter Firth's intensity in the role of the young boy. But he has, overwhelmingly, a youthful vulnerability that marvelously heightens the tensions when, naked, he plays out his desperate act of violence.



Colin Blakely as Dysart, Gerry Sundquist, the boy.

In other hands the play might more obviously seem a trite tale of a boy who did it in the stables and frightened the horses. But the production is beautifully controlled. Played in an auditorium surrounded by the audience, the work has a mythic feel as well as a spurious sense of experimental theater.

This is augmented by designer John Napier's superbly stylized, glittering masks worn by the man-horses, buskined, like figures from an ancient tragedy, who stamp so effectively round the stage. The use of actors for the horses, while undeniably the perfect solution to staging the play, comes near to making it a play concerned with homosexuality rather than with a stranger deviation from acceptable passions.

A 90-Year-Old Sex Hit Writer

By Hugh A. Mulligan

LONDON (AP).—At 90, playwright Ben Travers has scored at the Lyric Theatre with a farce he wrote 50 years ago.

People in the West End are saying that Travers, who was 14 when Queen Victoria died, discovered uncensored sex late in life, like the heroine of "The Bed Before Yesterday," his comedy at the Lyric Theatre (IHT, Dec. 13, 1975).

Laurence Olivier (whose wife Joan Plowright plays the lead), advances the theory that, in 1928, Travers was ashamed of his naughty new play and hid it away in a bureau drawer for fear of shocking his children, all of whom are now over 60.

"Not quite so much as I hate to differ with Lord Olivier," Travers said. "When theater censorship ended a few years back, I thought: Well, this gives me a free hand, I'll have a go at what all these young, brilliant writers are getting away with."

Big Names

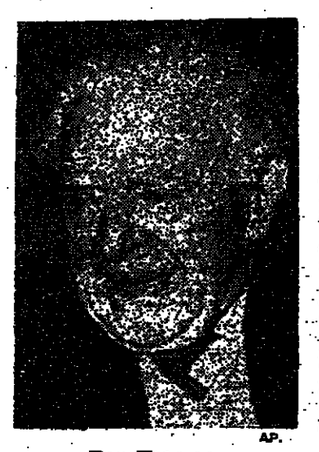
In the twenties and early thirties, Ben Travers was as big a name in British theater as Noel Coward, Somerset Maugham or P.G. Wodehouse. He was the author of a dozen farces and movie comedies.

Now, he is getting some of the best reviews of his career. The Sunday Telegraph called it "the funniest comedy in London." The theater magazine Play and Players called it "without a doubt the finest play any of us is likely to see, not only this year but in this decade."

Pleased by such descriptions of his play as "permissive" and "orgiastic," Travers says that he had the "most enjoyable, most rewarding experience of a long lifetime" working with director Lindsay Anderson and star Joan Plowright, even though he did spend opening night "in the gentleman's loo."

Travers wiped his brow. "First nights are sheer horror. Everyone has worked so hard, and you feel so responsible. If people don't laugh, you feel like a criminal."

For Ben Travers it was almost like the charity performance nearly 60 years ago when Queen Mary, "a great playgoer," came to see his farce "A Night Like This" and he was "commanded to be presented at the end of the second act."



AP.

Ben Travers
. . . 50-year-old farce.

"In those days," he recalled, "the lord chamberlain, who ran the censorship department, was much influenced by Buckingham Palace, and Queen Mary had a deep suspicion of any play dealing with bedrooms. This one was as near the knuckle as you could get, and naturally I had much trepidation."

Travers remembers showing up in the royal box in his tailcoat and lavender waistcoat and making his bow. "Her majesty received me with very frozen features. 'You are the author, of this play, young man?' she inquired. 'It is quite amusing.' Then she looked at me very quizzically and asked: 'Is it an adaptation from the French?'

"The poor French, the most respectable nation on earth and the most strict in the upbringing of their daughters, but we British always associate them with anything slightly immoral."

Despite his obvious joy at the new sexual freedom for playwrights, Travers agrees with his favorite author Vladimir Nabokov that abolishing censorship "opened the floodgates to commercial pornography."

In the Nude

He takes Graham Greene's task for having his leading lady strip naked in "The Return of A.J. Raffles," the new one about a gentleman jewel thief. "I always suspect plays where the author finds it necessary to disrobe his ladies, but I'd be perfectly willing to see Romeo and Juliet romp about in the nude together. It absolutely depends on the story line," he said. "I am, in my very, very old age, a humbug. This old devil absolutely relishes the sight of a girl taking her clothes off if only the plot will allow it."

Producer Arthur Cantor hopes to take "The Bed Before Yesterday" to New York. It would be Travers's Broadway debut. And he hasn't been to the United States since 1942. Then, as a Royal Air Force liaison officer he was "one of the first Britishers in the pants of the Pentagon building" and took a flying trip to Hollywood where Walt Disney introduced me to an insignificant little bloke who he said was the most celebrated and popular figure in the whole world: the rotund Donald Duck."

His recipe for long life: "Always avoid the English winter and go someplace warm. Every day I do a little exercise that my wife's brother told me in India would make me live to 100—lie on my back and put my legs over my head 10 times."

5 Acropolis Columns To Go Into Museum

ATHENS, April 23 (UPI).—Five caryatids from the southern portico of the Erectheum temple on the Acropolis will be moved into a museum, according to the Ministry of Culture. The ancient columns shaped like women will take place since the 5th century B.C. will be replaced with replicas. The move is designed to protect them from pollution.

U.S. Senate Welcomes French Gift

WASHINGTON, April 23 (UPI).—The Senate curator of art and antiquities said yesterday that a copy of Washington's Farewell Address offered by France as a gift commemorating the U.S. Bicentennial would be an "excellent addition" to the Senate collection.

Curator James Ketchum said that a story in yesterday's Washington Post characterizing the document as a "fake" because it is not an original copy of the farewell address was unfortunate and "somewhat misleading."

The French Ambassador Jacques Kosciusko-Morizet, who made the offer in January on behalf of the French Senate, described the document as being "signed by Washington himself and sent by Martha Washington" to the French Marquis de Lafayette.

But Mr. Ketchum said, "No one ever said this was the original copy. It was a copy which had been in Lafayette's family and had been part of its papers."

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(Metro: Iéna, Boissière, George V.)
Information about other services from the Chaplain, the Rev. J. Livingstone, 12 Rue Dumont-d'Urville, 16e 720.22.51.

METHODIST CHURCH English-speaking, 4 Rue Roquépine, Paris-8e. Sunday, 10:30 a.m. & 8 p.m. Rev. John Perry.

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GERMANY—FRANKFURT

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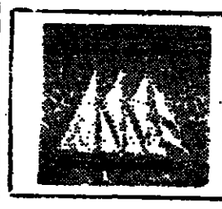
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THE MARKET

A Businesslike Approach To Art by Paris Dealer

By Souren Melikian

...IS (IHT).—Pablo Lozada ... typical of the new generation ... of dealers who came into ... t market when it was boom... ... the late sixties. ... so many newcomers, he ...ht along considerable expe... ...m business. And, like ... he got a late start in art. ...ada, now 50, studied law in ...ative Argentina, then went ...usiness. From 1951 to 1965 ...s head of his father-in-law's ...ties firm, the Laboratoires ...r in Paris. By 1966, he had ...ded his father-in-law to ...him in a graphics gallery, ... Nouvelle, in Paris. He ...without the slightest hint ...mor, that cosmetics and art ...a lot in common when it ... to marketing.

...any case, he applied his ...ss knowhow to selling art, ...ring "distribution" by taking ...roduct" to the buyer, rather ... waiting for the buyer to ... to him.

$1 Million

...1970, Lozada had set up Art ...il with an outlay of roughly ...llion. Art Conseil publishes ...ics. Lozada commissions ar... ...mainly abstractionists (whom ...fers), to do lithos in series ...to 300 impressions. His first ...ment was "L 14," a color ...aph by Hans Hartung. ...ty-five copies of this work ... printed and offered at ...francs each.

...er Lozada artists come from ...aris school (André Masson, ...rd Lorjou, Miró, Maurice ...). Still others are little ... (Bernard Jardel, John ...an).

...da also buys paintings. ... gallery is on the fourth ...of an apartment building at ...e La Boétie, Paris 8. There ...lds quarterly exhibitions of ... by artists he represents. ...est of the time, the "stock" ...the walls. While the front door is theoretically open, he makes no effort to encourage people to stop by. His target is the professional world.

He trains agents to cover Europe and the United States on his behalf. Their job is to contact galleries, major hotels, interior decorators and contemporary furniture stores, which represent the majority of his clients.

Graphics have been his launching pad for paintings. For example, in 1975, Lozada sold 288 engravings by *John Fitreman* to the Samuel Stein Fine Arts Gallery in Chicago. The gallery has now asked him to organize an exhibition of Fitreman paintings.

The Crisis

When he got into the market, times were good for dealers and auctioneers alike. Since late 1973, however, 20th-century works—even masterpieces—have had rough sledding at auction. Now auctioneers are saying that the worst is over. However, they represent the more spectacular side of the art market. What happens in the public salesrooms does not always accurately reflect what is happening behind closed doors.

Until the summer of 1974, Lozada says, the crisis didn't affect him chiefly because his customers kept restocking after the early-1973 buying spree. In 1974, his turnover was up 45 per cent over the previous year.

For him the crisis began last June and, in 1975, turnover was 35 per cent under that for 1974. Now sales have picked up again—but with some revealing variations.

Business is better than it was last year in Germany and much better in the Scandinavian countries. In the United States, New York and Massachusetts are still in the doldrums; things are so-so in Philadelphia and Washington. In Chicago and Detroit, business is thriving; and in Texas, it's booming. California is spotty with San Diego buying well. These observations apply to graphics costing up to $2,000 and watercolors and gouaches in the $3,000-4,000 range.

Above the $4,000 mark, the picture changes. In France, Switzerland and Belgium sales at this level are almost at a standstill.

The Artist

Of course, a lot depends on the artist. Lozada says that graphics by Hans Hartung, in the medium-price range, have dropped up to 65 per cent in value during the past two years. His paintings, too, are selling for perhaps 40 to 50 per cent of what they made two years ago.

Surprisingly, there is no direct link between the market for a given artist's paintings and his graphics. Miró is Lozada's case in point. The prices for his oils have gone down considerably, Lozada says, but he insists that Miró graphics sell very well. Last month, he printed Miró's "Sculpteur AC" in an edition of 100—22 have been sold and more are, he says, headed for Sweden.

Like other professionals, Lozada had to retrench when the crisis finally hit him. First he concentrated on what he thought to be sure sellers—works by Maurice Estève or John Fitreman. Then he pared expenses, cutting out unnecessary travel, trimming the staff, keeping a close watch on costs. Lozada claims that he has now virtually made up for the turnover drop in 1975.

He is hoping to broaden his market by reaching what he calls the "private consumer." In order to do this, he is mulling over a plan that would make the name of his firm, Art Conseil (art consultant), live up to its claim by working with investors through banks.

* * *

The £33,000 late 16th or 17th-century carpet from western Iran, belonging to Sotheby-Parke Bernet, that I described as being bought in last week at Sotheby's in London (IHT, April 17-18) was, in fact, sold to a "private buyer." The rug was, in my view, the finest in the sale but made less than the late 16th-century "shrub" carpet. The latter went for £68,200.



Pablo Lozada, founder of Art Conseil.

NEW YORK

An Indispensable Guide to Modern Painting

By Hilton Kramer

NEW YORK (NYT).—The reading of scholarly museum catalogues is unlikely ever to become a popular pastime, even among the many people who like to go to museums and look at pictures, and there is probably no reason why it should. It is, after all, the pictures—and other works of art—that afford us the aesthetic revelations and gratifications we seek in museums, and the kind of data commonly to be found in museum catalogues is entirely ancillary to the aesthetic experience.

For anyone with an interest in such matters, especially where modern painting is concerned, the Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum in New York City has just performed an indispensable service in publishing, in two well-produced volumes, Angelica Rudenstine's catalogue of the museum's "Paintings: 1880-1945."

These are expensive books—$85 for the two volumes in the hardcover trade edition, $40 for the paperback, available only at the museum—but even at this price they are unlikely to bring anyone but the printer a profit. Mrs Rudenstine, who occupies the position of research curator at the Guggenheim, has labored for more than five years on the preparation of this catalogue, and the result is a marvel of what such a publication should be.

Sets Standard

It is, so far as I know, the first catalogue of its kind that any museum devoted to modern art has yet produced, and it sets a standard one hopes—not too confidently, alas—that other museums will strive to meet.

It is impossible, of course, to report in detail what these volumes contain, but a few examples might nonetheless suggest the range of research that has gone into their writing. Since the paintings of Kandinsky occupy a large and crucial place in the Guggenheim's permanent collection, the entries devoted to this artist are particularly important.

What do we find in them? Well, in the first item we encounter in Volume II we discover something quite startling. The large "Portrait of Marya Anastasievna Chroustchova" (1900), long considered—by Will Grohmann and other Kandinsky scholars—as the outstanding early realist painting of this creator of abstract art, turns out not to have been painted by Kandinsky at all but by another Russian artist, Dmitri Nikolaevich Kardovsky.

As the Guggenheim Museum had been founded as a kind of shrine to Kandinsky's genius, it is astonishing, to say the least, to discover that as recently as 1950, when this painting was acquired by the museum, such a mistake could still be made by the guardians of Kandinsky's reputation.

Vivid Glimpse

Mrs. Rudenstine's lengthy entry on this painting gives us a vivid glimpse into Russian artistic life at the turn of the century as well as an intelligent account of the way an investigation into the authorship of the painting has been pursued.

Less dramatic but no less interesting is her handling of some of the early abstract paintings. The question that has lately been at issue with these paintings is whether they are really abstract, or, as many specialists now believe, actual representations of an esoteric religious iconography. In a lengthy entry on one of the key pictures in this series—"Light Picture" (1913)—Mrs. Rudenstine draws together all the relevant materials in this dispute, and in another, on a painting called "Small Pleasures" (also 1913), she questions a recent interpretation of this work that would have us regard its title as an ironic reference to a transfigurine apocalypse. Only rarely, however, does Mrs. Rudenstine intrude with an opinion of her own.

Her great virtue in this catalogue is in focusing attention on the key issues and in directing us to the materials necessary for their resolution. With the Kandinsky entries, certainly, the museum has at last published something indispensable to the future study of the artist it was established to celebrate.

A Ball Game

But the information to be gleaned in this catalogue is of many kinds. Take the matter of the game that is being played in Henri Rousseau's delightful painting "The Football Players" (1908). Is it rugby or soccer or, as Mrs. Rudenstine writes, "just a game of handball"? It is, she firmly asserts, rugby and tells us why: "Not only is the ball an oval one, but the players are most explicitly using their hands, something which only the goalie is permitted to do in soccer." And then, for good measure, she reproduces a 1907 cartoon from a French newspaper, which Rousseau may have seen, about the French-English rugby match of the year, and then goes on to talk about the rugby pictures of Gleizes and Delaunay.

It is wonderful—and unusual—to see a project of this sort done so well and sustained at this length (the two volumes run to 746 pages). Everyone connected with it, but especially Mrs. Rudenstine, is to be congratulated.

To mark its publication, the Guggenheim Museum has done another unusual thing. It has filled its entire building with a selection of paintings from the permanent collection that are discussed in these two volumes.

Some Quarrels

Of course, one can quarrel with details of the installation—was it really necessary to paint the walls of the upper ramps a dark gray guaranteed to wipe out the delicate grays of the cubist paintings?—and with more than a few of the selections.

Surely it is time to retire the paintings of Rudolf Bauer, for example, from serious consideration. Although they always have a certain comic interest, looking, as they do, like a Hollywood set designer's notion of a real "modern" picture, there is no longer any reason to show them in a museum, and it is embarrassing to find them still around.

Not the least engaging thing about Mrs. Rudenstine's catalogue is the way she handles this artist—with an almost unbroken silence.

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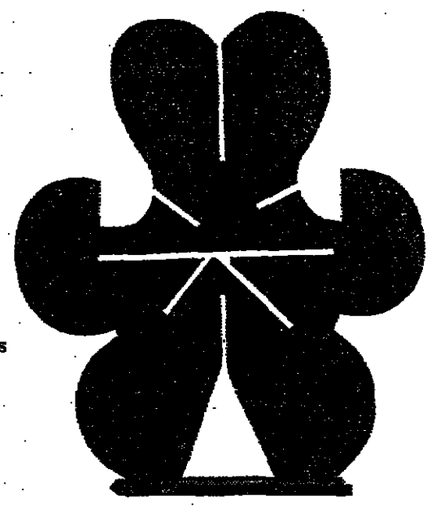
...e De Chirico, Works from ... until 1974, La Medusa, 124 ...del Babuino, Rome, through ...

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...the technique is constant ...hout: a woolly brushstroke, ...eless and crude as that of ... painter, and colors which ...en just as sour and brash, ... they can also appear re... ...and creamy. The range is ... 1913 portrait of a lady, ...s noble and imposing—the ...ion of her hand as grandly ...as in Picasso compositions ...e same period—to a 1967 ...dae" where a flat black ...the emerges hauntingly be... ...fleecy rocks, and which is ...wback to earlier surrealism. ...ween are the fat armchairs ...versation under the Acrop... "Furniture in the Valley" ...7, which is the closest to ...expression of his painter ...r Savinio—the fluffy scenes ...ng Greeks as handlers of ... in a high wind done in ...rties, and several re-makes ... own most typical style. In ... the Orient Express still ...ers into deserted squares ...ed with the iron shadows of ...monuments. De Chirico both ... and attracts. His brooding, ...rer-ripeness, his orneriness ...e irritating. He has been ...randiloquent and operatic. ...hat his sardonic wit and ...rly intelligence and imagi... ...always win in the end is ...quite clearly in this pres... ...on.

* * *

Kierr, Arco D'Alibert, 19 Alibert, Rome, until May 2. ...rr is an American, born in ... and living in Rome. Like ...iginal artists, he is hard to ...y. His structures and reliefs, ...fragile and solid, are alive ... other contrasts. They are ... sculptures. Volume is ...ed by expressionist twists ...illowing folds of material, ...ne, with incisions and tears. ...pieces are also reminiscent ...e hangings and objects of ...lesse. Paul Theck and other ...er Americans who have ...ed common materials to



Pietro Consagra's "Mira No. 3," a 1972 bronze, 33.5 centimeters by 28.5 centimeters, on view at the Marlborough in Rome.

lasting effect. Kierr gathers paper, rags, tin, wooden stretchers in long friezes on the wall, or in boxes, or in loosely swinging entities. He does this with such an intuitive touch that they seem casual, and their complexity is masked at first. He operates on several levels, and though the playful does not hide the serious, it does not make it obvious either. The very fragility of these airy architectures is their strength. Only gradually does one discover a quest into the nature of space and proportion, an almost reckless takeoff toward the limits of balance. Kierr's adventure has only begun, his freedom and sense of paradox will carry him far.

* * *

Louise Nevelson, Prints, Galleria Nazionale D'Arte Moderna, Valle Giulia, Rome, until May 2.

In this exhibition one makes two discoveries. The first is that Nevelson for a time was a real printmaker, not a sculptor who also made prints. Between 1953 and 1955, in Hayter's celebrated Atelier 17, she produced a series of aquatints which were semi-abstractions of feminine apparitions, described in subtle contrasts and with a delicate but agitated line. "Goddess One," a lithograph of 1963 is perhaps the high point of this firmly individual expression. Though in all her work Nevelson attempts to explore the mysteries of the night and of twilight and the deities inhabiting them, the mid-sixties marked a turning point in her career. Long known in the New York art world, she roe to nationwide fame in the United States. Suddenly her compartmented box assemblages, constructed of wood findings and painted black, were an immense success. The better she became known the more faceted and obsessive the structures grew.

The second discovery in the present show is that her prints changed too after she became well known. Done in the most prestigious print shops—Hollander, Tamarind—the more they became technically accomplished, the more they lost in content and became generalized. In the later compositions, abstract shapes and textures are grand, balanced, but bland. And the latest intaglio prints consist of raised shapes which are so neatly mechanical that they look alarmingly like those shapes in the bottom of a tool kit box which hold instruments in place. These are sculptors' prints indeed, substitutes for the reliefs one cannot yet afford to own.

* * *

Pietro Consagra, Maquettes 1947-1976, Marlborough, 5 Via Gregoriana, Rome, through May.

Consagra is one of the best known Italian moderns. Almost a hundred small mock-ups for larger sculptures bear witness to three decades of development. All are similar in height and width and are flat but the variation within the given frame seems endless. At first several rectangular elements compose into articulated shields; gradually the form gets rounder, becomes sunlike or treelike. In the seventies, the bronzes are quick with punched small holes and tears and scalloped edges and are at their most simplified and sophisticated, so that they are reminiscent of jewelry. Quite lately stark flower shapes make attractive modern emblems.

* * *

Simona Weller, Parametro, 31 Via A. Brunetti, Rome, through May.

Weller is a young Roman painter. Her latest abstractions are dense, vibrant surfaces tending toward the ornamental. Hers is painting for the sake of painting itself. High-keyed color is held in by scrawly linear patterns. Her calligraphy has become less explicit—she does not use words as before—and her horizontal brushstrokes are looser and drippier. The canvases are now without stretchers and so like rugs. On them an interlocking of two kinds of attack—the marks of the crayon and those of the brush—attempt to create a fabric of tensions.

—EDITH SCHLOSS.

Paris

George Ball, Le Scriptorium, 54 Rue de Bourgogne, Paris 7, to May 22.

Drawings and engravings by George Ball, who reveals a virtuoso talent and coolly projects a dizzying, rococo space expressed in a modern idiom. The novel manner in which he treats space is, in fact, the dominant aspect of Ball's allusively figurative art.

* * *

Jean Cocteau, Galerie Proscenium, 35 Rue de Seine, Paris 6, to May 20.

Drawings and costume and set designs by Jean Cocteau, some of them high-class doodles, others showing real quality. Cocteau was a showman who impressed his style on whatever he undertook and his graphic work somehow commands the viewer's interest not so much by its content as by the reflection it gives of a man of high and varied talent.

* * *

Jean Cortot, Galerie 22, 22 Rue Bonaparte, Paris 6, to May 1.

These paintings on paper all deal soberly with a single theme, the encounter and fusion of two black masses, one rising the other descending. One senses a quest for serenity in these mild and serious works that appear to reflect preoccupations not unrelated to those expressed, on a much larger scale, by American abstraction of the fifties.

* * *

Calder Tapestries, Artcurial, 9 Avenue Matignon, Paris 8, to May 30.

Red, blue, black, Calder's pyramids, spirals, balloons, circles and related shapes tumble about on a white ground. Fifteen works appear in this show of tapestries intended to coincide with the artist's 80th birthday.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

Tourists Rush to U.K. For Spree of Shopping

LONDON, April 23 (Reuters).—Foreign tourists are on a buying spree in British stores, taking advantage of exchange rates caused by the recent decline of the pound.

Special shopping charter trips are being run to Britain from all over Europe, and many families have arrived in trucks and station wagons and proceeded to fill them with goods often costing up to half of what they do in Continental capitals.

The spending spree has ranged from the clothes, footwear, china and glassware to chairs, light fixtures and bedroom and other household furniture.

ART EXHIBITIONS

PARIS

ALBERTINE MILLET
Jazz Age Girls
April 22-May 13



GALERIE CLAUDE HEMERY
3 Place du Marché Ste-Catherine, 4e.
Métro: Saint-Paul-Marais.
Daily 11-7. Sunday 3-7.

WALLY FINDLAY
Galleries International
new york - chicago - palm beach
beverly hills - paris
EXHIBITION
ARDISSONE
KLUGE - LE PHO
MICHEL-HENRY
IMPRESSIONISTS
POST-IMPRESSIONISTS
2, av. Matignon - Paris 8e
Tél. 225.70.74
mon. thru. sat. 10 a.m. - 7 p.m.

Wally Findlay George V
Hôtel George V - 723.54.00
EXHIBITION
SIMBARI
31, av. George V - Paris 8e
daily - 10 a.m. - 9 p.m.
sunday - 7 p.m. - 9 p.m.

ARTCURIAL
9 avenue matignon paris 8
256.70.70
CALDER
CLOSES
TAPESTRIES
APRIL 27TH TO 30TH 1976

PARIS

ART MODERNE - JAUBERT S.A.
75 FAUBOURG SAINT-HONORE, 8e. 266-64-70.
HENRI MANGUIN
(1874-1949)
WATERCOLORS - DRAWINGS - ENGRAVINGS
March 25 - April 30

PAUL JENKINS
GALERIE KARL FLINKER, 25 Rue de Tournon
Until May 22

SCHMIT
396, RUE SAINT-HONORÉ
75001 PARIS
TÉL : 260.36.36



VLAMINCK. "Paysage de neige". Canvas - 46 x 45 cm. Ca. 1912

19th AND 20th CENTURIES
FRENCH MASTERS
CLOSED ON SATURDAY

galerie jean briance
23-25 rue sénégaud, 75006 paris.
tel.: 326.85.51.
trait pour trait
50 selfportraits
until april 30

GALERIE ROYALE
11 Rue Royale (8e). 265.21.45.
HUTSALIUK
Until May 22.

GALERIE M.-J. GAROCHE
54 Fb. St.-Honoré-8e. 073.11.55.
Cour aux Antiquaires.
QUIESSE
April 22 - May 22.
Permanently:
Norman Impressionist School

YVES BRUN, 7 R. Bude. 325.92 01. 2-6 pm
Portfolio of modern British prints
HOCKEY, BLAKE, SMITH, etc. Till May 1

galerie attali
olivier BRICE
"les gisants"
6-31 avril
159 bld saint-germain

GALERIE CARDO MATIGNON
33 Avenue Matignon (8e). 266.62.07.
CAILLAUD
D'ANGERS
Nouveaux "Jardins de Vie".
Until May 12.

VIENNA

Greek, Russian Icons and Classical Antiquities. Art Gallery, Hotel Hilton, 1030 Vienna. Tel.: 0222 75 41 79.

LONDON

COLNAGHI'S
An exhibition of
PERSIAN AND MUGHAL ART
Until May 20.
14 Old Bond St., London W.1.
Tel.: 01-491 7408.
Mon.-Fri., 9:30-5; Sats. 10-1.

ALWIN GALLERY
London's Leading Sculpture Gallery
9-10 GRAFTON ST., LONDON, W.1.
(OFF BOND STREET)
TEL.: 01-499-0314.

ABERBACH FINE ART (London) Ltd.
17 Savile Row, London, W.1
01-439 6686
HUNDERTWASSER
Graphics and Tapestries
Mon.-Fri., 10-5:30; Sats., 10-12:30.

LEFEVRE GALLERY
ANTHONY CARO
NEW SCULPTURES
Weekdays 10-5, Saturdays 10-1.
30 Bruton Street, London, W.1.
Tel.: 01-493 1572/3.

ACHIM MOELLER
8 Grosvenor Street/Bond Street
London W.1. 01 493 4581.
P. SOVÁK
STRUCTURE OF DESERT
19th and 20th-Century
BRITISH and EUROPEAN MASTERS
10-5.30; Sat. 10-12.30.

ZURICH

GALERIE
PAUL FACCHETTI
Spiegelgasse 11, Zurich.
HUNDERTWASSER
TAPESTRIES, GRAPHICS.

MADRID

GALERIA JUANA MORDO, Villa-nueva 7. Tel.: 2261171 Spanish Modern Art.
GASTON ORELLANA, until April 30.

30,000 HERALD TRIBUNE FAMILIES HAVE MADE SUBSTANTIAL INVESTMENTS IN ART IN THE PAST TWO YEARS . . .

In our recent audience survey, we asked International Herald Tribune readers the following question:

QUESTION 9:
Have you, or members of your family, purchased any paintings, sculpture, valuable antiques, etc. . . . worth more than $1,000 during the past 2 years?
Answered Yes:

American readers	22%
European readers	30%
Other nationalities	30%
Total all readers	25%

Herald Tribune readers are the kind of people who can afford to buy and invest in good art and antiques. They keep up on the Art world by reading the Tribune's Saturday Art Pages. *To reach Tribune readers with an advertisement in "Art Exhibitions" or "Auction Sales," please contact our office in your country (listed in Classified Advertisements on back page) or write to:*

Miss Françoise Clément,
International Herald Tribune,
181 Rue de Berri, 75380-PARIS. Cedex 08.
Tel.: 225-26-00. Telex: 250809.

Phillips
International Fine Art Auctioneers
AUCTION OF FINE ANTIQUE AND MODERN JEWELS
At the Hôtel des Bergues, Geneva,
Saturday, 1st May 1976 at 2 p.m.
View Days, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY PRIOR.
Illustrated Catalogue SW.Fr. 8.
PHILLIPS SON & NEALE S.A., Rue du Mont 6,
Case Postale 288, 1211 Geneva, 6. Tel.: 35 42 86. Telex: 22 985.

AUCTION SALE IN PARIS, DROUOT LEFT BANK (Gare d'Orsay).
PARIS, 7 Quai Anatole-France, 75007. Telex: 270906.
Thursday May 6, 1976 - Room 9 at 2:30 p.m.
IMPORTANT SERIES OF DRAWINGS BY "EDGAR DEGAS"
IMPORTANT PASTEL "La Coiffure" (75x52 cm)
sketch of National Gallery painting.
VERY RARE ENGRAVINGS
from the Artist's Atelier and the NEPVEU-DEGAS Collection.
STANDING HORSE IN BRONZE from the Collection of the heirs of DEGAS.
Me. Alain LEMEE Auctioneer,
PARIS, 10 Rue Rossini. Telephone: 770.38.39.
Experts:
Mr. André PACITTI. 176 R. du Fg. St.-Honoré. T.: 225.34.29
Mlle Denise ROUSSEAU. 42 Rue Lafayette. Tel.: 770.34.80
Public viewing, Wednesday MAY 5 1976 from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

NYSE Nationwide Trading (2:30 p.m.) April 23

— 1976 — High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Chge prev. Close
47½	37¾	AbbtLab .88	17	147	46		45¼	45½— ½
51⅝	38	ACF In 2.40	9	62	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛—	
10¼	6⅛	AcmeCly .50	6	28	9⅝	8¾	9 —	⅛
4½	2¾	AdmDg .04e	8	10	3¾	3¾	3¾+	⅛
12⅜	9⅞	AdmEx .91c		33	11¼	11¼	11¼	
5¾	4	Adms Millis	8	3	5	5	5	
12½	7¾	Addressog	15	65	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
9¾	7¼	AdvInv .18e		7	7⅝	7⅝	7	
28	22½	AetnaLF 1.08	15	189	26⅜	26⅛	26½+	⅛
44	36¼	AetnaLF pf 2		2	41	41	41	
14⅜	9⅝	Ahmans .20	7	59	14⅜	13⅞	14 —	⅛
6⅞	2⅞	Aileen Inc	17	15	4	4	4	
82⅝	68⅝	AirPrd .20b	20	59	82⅜	81⅞	81⅞—	⅛
22⅝	13	AirbnFrt .60	15	68	19¼	19¼	19⅜	
26½	17¼	Aircstr .18e	7	69	25¾	25⅝	25⅝—	⅛
4	1⅞	AJ Industrls	3	10	3⅛	3	3	
25⅜	16⅜	Akzona 1.20	14	10	23½	23½	23½—	⅛
15⅞	13⅛	Ala Gas 1.28	8	2	14¼	14	14	
110½	104½	AlaPw pf 11		2470	109½	109½	109½	
17½	11¼	Alaskin .15e	7	38	15⅜	15¼	15⅜+	⅛
19½	14	Albanyin .60	17	23	16	17½	17¾	
23⅞	17¾	Aldtn .72	8	147	18¼	18⅛	18¼+	⅛
29½	19⅜	AlcanAlu .40	45	422	29⅛	28⅝	29⅛	
18½	14⅛	AlcoStd .60	6	27	17½	17¼	17⅜—	⅛
28	21¼	AlcnLb .28	21	32	24⅝	24½	24¾+	⅛
9¼	6⅜	Alexdrs .36e	6	30	7⅞	7	7 —	⅛
11⅜	7½	AlegCp .95e	14	4	10¼	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
43¼	26½	AlgLud 1.80	8	39	37	36½	36¾—	⅛
20	16¾	AlgPw 1.60	7	30	18⅜	18⅛	17⅜—	⅛
16⅛	9¾	AllenGrp .50	13	32	16⅛	15¾	16	⅛
44⅝	33½	AlldCh 1.80	10	203	42½	41⅞	42⅜	
13⅜	10	AlldMnt .60	7	4	11⅜	11½	11½—	
14	10⅜	AlldProd .60	8	13	13¾	13⅜	13¾+	
59¼	45⅜	AlldStr 1.70	8	20	52¾	52	52⅛—	⅛
4⅝	2¼	Alld Supmkt		12	4	4	4	
19⅜	11⅞	AlliedChe 1.40	6	172	15⅞	15⅝	15¾—	⅛
9½	6⅝	AllrtAir .56	9	9	9½	9	9¼+	⅛
52⅞	36⅛	Alcoa 1.34	31	379	52⅜	51⅝	52⅛—	⅛
41½	33¼	AmalSug .3a	3	2	39	39	39	+ ⅛
56½	47	Amax 1.75	14	72	55⅞	54⅞	55	+ ⅛
137⅜	115	Amax pf5.25		4	134	133	134	+ 1⅜
56	52⅞	Amax pfB 3		19	55½	55	55⅛+	⅛
19	17⅜	AMBAC .80	R	30	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	
9	4⅝	Amcord .32	8	25	8¾	8¼	8⅝+	⅛
22⅞	16⅜	A Hess .30b	6	551	20½	20⅛	20⅜—	⅛
52⅞	45⅛	A Hes pf3.50		43	52⅞	52	52½+	⅛
21¼	15⅛	AAirFlit .48	9	9	16⅝	16⅛	16¼—	⅛
12⅝	8⅝	Am Airlin		139	10⅛	10	10⅛	
15⅜	11¾	A Baker .80	8	17	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	
43½	38½	A Brnds 2.80	8	59	41¾	40⅝	40⅝—	⅛
29⅝	23⅜	AmCnSds 1.80	28	119	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝—	⅛
36½	30⅜	AmCon 2.20	8	70	32¾	32¼	32¼—	⅛
23⅛	21	A Can pfl.75		9	22¼	22	22¼	
3	1⅛	AmCen Mtg		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
28⅛	24¼	A Cyan 1.50	8	470	24¾	24⅜	24⅝+	⅛
9⅞	7¾	Am Distill		7	9⅛	9	9⅛+	⅛
26½	22⅜	ADistTel .64	11	5	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝+	⅛
23¼	20¼	AmElPw 2	9	524	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛—	⅛
13	10	AFamily .28	8	32	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
6⅝	3¼	AmFin Sys		60	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜+	⅛
24⅛	22⅜	AGIBd 1.96e	60		23¾	23¼	23⅞+	⅛
17⅝	15	AGenCv 1.32		46	17	16⅝	16⅞	
16⅜	13½	A Gnins .60	6	44	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜—	⅛
26¼	22	A Gin pfl.80		11	23	22⅝	23	+ ⅛
16⅛	13	AmHoist .80	5	131	16¾	16	16⅜+	⅛
37¾	32¼	AmHome 1	21	553	34⅛	33⅝	34	— ⅛
37½	29½	AmHosp .34	23	359	37¾	36⅜	36½—	⅛
44⅜	2⅝	Am Invest		687	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	
10⅛	5⅞	A Medici .12	8	4	9	8⅞	9 —	⅛
8⅝	5½	A Medicorp	5	101	7¼	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
7¾	5¼	Am Motors	5	296	6	5⅞	6 +	⅛
37½	32¾	A NatG 2.64	7	47	35⅝	34¼	35½+	⅛
12⅛	8½	AmSeat .26e	6	26	8⅝	9½	9⅝+	⅛
14	8⅛	A Ship 1.07	7	42	13	12⅝	12⅞	
27⅞	18¾	AmStand 1	11	578	27	26⅜	26⅝—	⅛
76¼	54½	A Std pfd4.75		172	75½	75	75	
8¼	6¾	AmSterl .30	11	26	6⅝	6¾	6⅝—	⅛
31⅞	26½	AmStrs 1.60	6	16	27⅜	27½	27½+	⅛
58⅝	50⅞	AmT&T 3.80	17	888	57½	56¾	57 +	⅛
61⅛	55	AmT&T pf 4		217	60	59½	59⅝—	⅛
48¾	45½	ATT pfA3.74			3	47¾	47⅝	
47⅝	43¾	ATT pfA3.64			5	46⅝	46⅝	
10⅛	8¾	AWaWk .70	6		10⅜	10⅛	10⅜+	⅛
19¼	16	Ameron 1	5	7	17	17	17 +	⅛
10⅛	5½	AmesD .06e	5	8	9	9	9	
24¾	19¼	Amistek	6	30	21¾	21⅜	21⅞—	⅛
24⅜	19	AMF In 1.24	12	94	20⅝	20	20⅛+	
19⅛	14⅞	Amfac Inc 1	6	31	18⅛	18	18¼+	⅛
35⅝	26	AMP Inc .41	45	1653	34⅝	33½	33¾—	⅛
12	8½	Amoco .40e	6	4	10¼	10¼	10¼	
8½	4⅜	Amotex Corp	19	44	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
3⅛	1⅜	Amperex Cp		4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
44¼	36½	Amstar 2.40	6	72	42¾	42½	42½—	⅛
8	7⅜	Amstr pf.68		3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞+	⅛
41½	36⅛	Amsted	6	40	38⅜	35⅞	36 —	⅛
6	5⅜	Amtel .32	7	19	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	
26½	17¾	Anacond .60		363	24¾	24¼	24½—	⅛
30⅝	22⅝	AnchrH 1.36	6	188	30⅜	30⅛	30⅛—	⅛
42	35¼	AndCly 1.20	7	39	37	36⅝	36⅞—	⅛
8¼	6	Andelics .12		29	6¾	6½	6⅝—	
10⅞	7¼	AndrGrp .16	5	34	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	
12⅝	9⅛	AnsulCo .53t		26	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
15⅛	10¼	Apache .50	7	40	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝+	⅛
26½	23⅜	Apco Oil	184	245	29½	29½	29½	
3⅛	2	Apeco Corp		3	2¾	2¾	2¾	
17⅜	13½	APL Corp	5	36	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜+	⅛
75½	68	ApPw pf7.40		zl60	75	73	75 +	1 ⅛
4⅝	3½	Applid Mag	3	50	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
60⅝	47⅜	ARA Sv 1.06	17	24	58⅜	57½	58⅛—	⅛
13⅞	9¾	ArcatnN .44	7	35	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛+	⅛
27⅛	20½	ArchDan .20	12	82	23½	23⅜	23⅜+	⅛
6	3¼	Arctic Entr	30	5	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	
3½	2	Aristar		145	2½	2⅜	2½	
17⅛	15⅞	ArtzPSv 1.36	6	184	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞+	⅛
8½	6	ArkBest .20r	2	8	8⅛	8	8	
25½	21½	ArkLGs 1.70	7	46	25¾	25	25⅝—	⅛
4¼	2⅛	Arlen RltyD	12	30	3¼	3¼	3¼	
5¾	4¼	Armada Cp	18	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
35½	26¾	Armco 1.60a	8	85	32	31½	31⅞	
52	44¼	Armr pf4.75		zl40	49	49	49	
32½	23⅜	ArmstCk .80	21	85	29⅝	29½	29⅝—	⅛
18⅝	15	ArmRu .40e	9	8	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	
17	12⅝	ArtCorp 1			15	15	15	
16	9¾	Arvin .13e	20	118	15¾	15¾	15¾	
33	21⅛	ASA Ltd .80		199	25½	24⅝	25⅛+	⅛
20	13⅛	Asarco .80	23	172	16½	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
26⅞	19⅜	AshOil 1.70	6	206	26¾	26⅜	26⅝—	⅛
40	30¼	AsdDrG 1.40	5	10	36⅛	37¾	38	
14⅛	8¼	Athlone .60	5	103	13⅜	13¼	13⅜—	⅛
4½	1⅝	Atico Mtg		64	3¾	3¾	3¾	
19⅛	17⅜	AtlCtyEl 1.84	8	9	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝+	⅛
72	64	AtlCtE pf5.80		71	67	67	67	
99½	81	AtlRich 2.50	16	280	93¾	92⅝	93¾	+ ⅛
165¼	137	AtlRich pf 3		2	158	158	158	+ ⅛
65	54¼	AMRc pf2.80		79	62	61	61¾—	⅛
5½	3⅛	Atlas Corp	16	142	5¼	5¼	5¼	
11¾	7¼	ATO Inc .24	6	46	9⅜	9¼	9⅜+	⅛
56	54	AstData .40	20	34	56	55	56	+ ⅛
7½	4¼	Aufmind .20	3	157	7	6¾	6¾	
12½	4⅛	Avco Corp	3	87	11⅛	11	11⅛—	⅛
9-16	1/16	Avco Cp wt		7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
34¼	18⅞	AvcoCp pf		17	33⅞	33⅝	33⅞+	⅛
29⅛	23⅜	Averyint .30	44	8	27¼	27¼	27¼	
73⅛	71½	Avis Inc		8	72⅜	71	72⅛	
20½	16⅝	AvneInc .50	5	371	18¼	17⅞	18 —	⅛
44¼	32⅝	AvonPd 1.40	17	381	43¼	42	42¼+	1

B

29⅜	19⅝	BabckWil 1	6	71	28¼	27⅝	28 —	⅛
24⅝	14⅝	Bache .40e	6	99	21½	20¾	20⅞—	⅛
12¼	8⅜	Bakerin .24	6	35	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
54	40⅝	Bakrint .42	13	36	49⅜	48⅝	49 —	⅛
16⅜	8½	BaldDH .60	6	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	
69⅝	59¼	Ball Cp .76	6	82	62⅝	62¼	62⅝+	⅛
17½	13⅝	BallyMf .02e	10	230	16¾	15⅞	15⅞—	⅛
25¼	20⅝	BallGlf 1.80	9	710	23⅝	23⅛	23⅜—	⅛
69½	60	Balt pfB4.50		30	60	60	60	
16½	2½	BanCa 1.45e	48	37	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞—	⅛
82⅞	0.60	Bandag .05e	18	90	27⅛	26⅞	27⅛+	⅛
9¼	6¾	Bangr Punt	4	6	7¾	7¾	7¾	
31⅞	26½	BangP pf 2		8	18	15¾	16 —	⅛
10½	9	BanP pfA.25		1	12	12	12	
33	28⅝	BkofNY 2.20	6	40	32¼	32	32¼+	⅛
14⅝	10⅞	Bk of Va .88	6	4	13¾	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
65⅝	29⅞	BankTr .80	6	39	33¾	33¾	33¾	
29½	25⅝	BnkT pfB2.50		55	27⅜	27¼	27⅜	
30⅜	26⅝	BarbOil 1.60		34	27	26¾	26⅞—	⅛
16	10⅞	BardCR .22	16	104	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	
12¼	7⅝	BasicInc .60	5	11	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
25⅝	22⅜	BatesMf .80	6	2	23	23	23 —	⅛
39¼	29	BauschL .60	12	120	33¼	31½	32¾+	⅛
48⅜	38	BauchLb 1.20	28	274	44	44	44½+	⅛
20⅜	10⅞	BaryShG 1.88	6	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	
28	17	Bearing .40	10	3	25½	25½	25½—	⅛
25⅞	20¼	BeatFds .76	13	1009	25	23⅝	24⅝+	⅛
26⅝	22¾	Beckmn .28	15	566	23¾	22⅝	23⅛—	⅛
42⅜	35½	BectDick .50	29	100	40¾	39½	39⅞—	⅛
22⅜	14	BeechA .28	6	22	2	20¾	21	
17⅜	12½	Beker .22	7	67	16⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
18⅝	12⅝	BelcoP .40e	7	30	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜+	⅛
20⅛	15⅝	Belden 1.20	10	9	19½	19½	19½+	⅛
9¼	7	BeldHe .30b	10	7	10⅛	10¼	10⅛+	⅛
35½	15	Bell How .84		49	21½	21	21½—	⅛
20	13⅝	BemisCo 1b	12	4	19½	19⅜	19⅜—	⅛
40⅜	40⅜	Bendix m1.72	10	32	42⅝	42⅜	42⅝	
92	66	Bendix pf 3			67	67	67 +	1
21⅞	17⅝	BenfCp 1.25	6	65	21¾	21¼	21½	
52⅛	45	Benef pf4.50		2150	49	49½	49½	
58¾	45½	Benef pf4.30		2	25	55	55	
29½	25½	Bnti Spf 2.50		5	27½	27¼	27½	
4¾	1¾	BentStd Mtg		9	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
2¾	1⅝	Benquet B	6	146	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
39⅛	13⅜	Berger Pho		235	4	3⅞	3⅞	
39⅛	13⅜	Best Prod	16	153	36½	33	36½+	⅛
19⅝	16	BestProd wi		15	18⅛	17⅜	18⅛—	⅛
45	33	BethSt 2	8	378	42½	41⅝	42¼+	⅛
81	58	BigThr .52b	29	9	73¾	72	72 —	⅛
33½	23	BlackDr .48	29	146	24¾	24⅛	24⅜+	⅛
11½	5	BlairJhn .12	10	30	10⅝	10½	10½—	⅛
30¼	24⅝	BlkEqJ .72	7	46	25½	25	25⅛—	⅛
20¼	15⅜	BlockHR .88	10	35	16	15¾	15⅞+	⅛
48⅛	30¾	BlueBell 1	9	16	46⅛	45	45⅛	
6⅜	2⅜	Bobbie Brks		6	5	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
29½	24⅜	Boeing 1	8	279	28½	28⅛	28⅛	
30¼	23½	BolseCas .65	18	192	28⅜	28⅛	28⅛—	⅛
29⅞	26	Borden 1.20	10	149	28¾	28⅛	28⅜—	⅛
30⅜	19⅝	BorWar 1.35	13	199	29	28¾	28⅝—	⅛
4½	2⅜	Bormans	6	5	3¾	3½	3¾—	⅛
24¾	22⅜	BosEd 2.44	10	54	23⅝	22	23 —	⅛
91¼	67⅝	BostE pf6.88		2260	67	67	67	
12	10⅝	BostE pf1.17		53	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
14⅛	8¾	Braniff .20	17	176	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
14⅝	5¼	BraunCF .50	5	14	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞—	⅛
58⅜	44⅝	BriggsS 1.60	21	91	58½	58	58¼+	⅛
79	46¼	BristMy 1.80	17	138	76⅛	75½	76⅛+	⅛
18¼	13⅝	BrlnM pf 2		12	16	16	16	
12½	11	BritPet .35e	18	12	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
35⅝	25¼	BrkwGl 1.20	7	40	31¾	30⅝	31⅜+	⅛
18¼	16½	BkivUG 1.72	8	2	17½	17½	17½	
13⅜	10⅝	BrownC .15e	5	23	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	
26	18⅝	BrwnGp 1.20	19	19	24⅛	24	24	
8½	5⅝	BrwnShrp .20		4	7¼	7½	7½	
8¾	5⅞	BrwnFer .20	18	30	7⅛	7	7 —	⅛
16⅞	11	Brunswk .44	15	228	15	14⅝	14⅞—	⅛
19	11	BrushW .50	11	8	18	18	18	
4	2⅜	BT Mtg .30e		3	3¾	3⅜	3⅜+	⅛
21	18	BucyEr .65	15	37	20¾	20½	20¾—	⅛
16⅞	9⅜	BuddCo .80	10	95	15⅞	15⅜	15⅞—	⅛
25⅝	20½	BuffFo 1.20a	9	1	22½	22¼	22¼	
8½	6	Bulova .05p		22	6¾	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
21⅜	19¾	BunkHIl 1.86		3	21	20⅞	20⅞+	⅛
7¾	4⅝	Bunk Ramo		19	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
16⅛	11¼	Bunkr pfl.50		25	14¼	14	14	
24	22⅝	BurlInd 1.20	10	75	23⅝	23	23 —	⅛
40⅝	31⅜	BurlNo .60a	6	46	37¼	33½	35⅝—	⅛
7¾	6⅝	BurlNo pf.55		2	7	7	7	
28¾	24⅝	Burndy .88	14	28	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝+	⅛
105½	83¼	Burrghs .68	26	169	105⅜	105½	105¾—	⅛

C

4⅛	3	CabCab For		5	2¾	2¾	2¾	
27⅜	19⅞	Cabot Cp .92		72	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
5¼	2⅜	Cadence Ind		11	3¾	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
5¼	3¼	Caesars Wrld	7	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
6⅜	3	Cal Finanl	8	133	6¼	6	6¼	
37⅛	19½	CalP Ut 1.32	9	3	19¼	19¼	19¼	
15¼	10¾	Calahn .60r	18	26	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
33⅜	19⅝	CampSp .80		10	23⅛	23¼	23⅜	
27½	18½	CampRL .60	16	20	23	22⅜	23 +	⅛
35⅝	27⅛	CamSp 1.35	11	32	32¾	32¼	32¼+	⅛
98	48¾	CanSoRy 2a	5	y230	58½	58	58½	
37⅛	30⅝	CanPac .80		33	11¼	11	11¼	
52⅜	42¾	CapCitis .56	14	23	48	45⅝	46⅝—	⅛
26⅝	18	CapHold .40	10	166	18½	19	18 —	⅛
3	⅞	Capit Mtg		15	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
65⅝	48⅞	Carbor 1.70	9	4	63¾	60	63½+	1
6⅛	2½	Carling OKe		3	3½	3¾	3⅝—	⅛
15⅛	10¾	CarlIsle .56	11	8	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝—	⅛
7	5⅛	CaroFrg .20		4	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
27⅜	19⅝	CaroPw 1.60	7	182	23¾	23¼	23½—	⅛
24⅝	23¾	CarP pf2.67		5	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝—	⅛
33⅝	27½	CarTec .60	8	44	32⅜	32⅛	32⅜—	⅛
28⅛	21¼	CarrCp .52	44	323	27⅝	27⅜	27½—	⅛
19⅞	12¾	CarrGn .56e		30	15⅞	15¾	15⅞+	⅛
25½	21⅞	CarHaw .90	11	48	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜—	⅛
42½	38	CarHw pf 2		4	39½	38¾	38¾—	⅛
8⅜	6¼	CarWall .40	15	48	7¾	7⅝	7⅞+	⅛
11	8¾	CascNGs .92	5	6	9¼	9¼	9¼	
17⅜	13¼	CashKc .20b	7	38	15⅞	15½	15⅝—	⅛
97½	69¾	CatHPT 2.25	15	385	89	89¼	89 —	⅛
58	46¾	CBS 1.65	12	167	53	53	53 —	⅛
2¾	1⅜	CCI Corp		5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
16⅜	15¼	Ceco Co 1.15	6	19	16½	16½	16½—	⅛
58	42¾	Celanse 2.80	9	210	53	52¾	52¾—	⅛
52	45¾	Celn pfA1.50		2	50½	50½	50½	
14	7⅝	CenSter .10	28	56	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜+	⅛
19⅛	17⅝	CenHud 1.72	7	7	18	17⅞	18	
16⅜	14	CenIlLt 1.60	10	20	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛+	⅛
14⅞	12⅝	CenIlPS 1.20	8	25	13½	13⅜	13⅜+	⅛
22¾	18¾	CenLaE 1.40	8	8	19⅞	19¼	19¼	
13¾	12	CcMPw 1.34	9	94	13⅜	13¼	13⅜+	⅛
18⅛	14⅛	CenSoPw 1.20	9	193	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝+	⅛
18	14⅝	CenSoye .60	8	43	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
23⅛	19¼	CenTel 1.36	10	23	23⅝	23½	23½+	⅛
34½	19¼	CentrDat .40	19	124	23⅛	22¾	23⅛—	⅛
22⅜	15	Cert-teed .60	13	30	21⅞	21¾	21¾—	⅛
27⅝	23⅛	CessnaAir 1	11	45	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝—	⅛
28⅛	18	Champlnt 1.80	8	57	27⅛	26⅞	27 —	⅛
28⅝	18⅞	Chanl pfl.20		20	19⅞	25⅞	24⅝	25
13⅞	10⅜	ChamSp .64	10	872	12½	12⅛	12⅜—	⅛
5⅜	3⅜	ChartrCo .08	9	23	3⅝	3½	3⅝—	⅛
26⅝	21⅜	Charlr NY 2	5	14	24½	24⅜	24½—	⅛
8¾	7	ChaseFd .60		7	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
30⅝	25⅝	ChaseM 2.20	7	222	27⅞	27⅜	27⅝—	⅛
4	2¼	ChaseT .03e		168	2¾	2¾	2¾	
17	11	Chelsea .40	11	7	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
52	31⅞	Chemtn 1.40	5	15	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	
37⅛	30⅝	ChmNY 2.83	6	68	36⅛	36	36⅛+	⅛
50½	36	ChesVa 1.90	6	5	47½	47½	47½—	⅛
64⅝	56	Chesbg 1.32	21	145	61	59⅝	59⅝—	⅛
40	34¼	Chesla 2.10	9	157	36⅝	35⅝	35⅝—	⅛
35⅞	16¾	ChiEnil .65a	1	5	34½	34½	34½	
9⅛	4

INTERNATIONAL
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هكذا من الأهرام

To Operate Next Year

/W Factory in U.S. pproved by Board

By James Furlong

SBURG, West Germany, (AP).—The 21-member ...en supervisory board ...nanimously approved a ...on to $200-million proj... assemble passenger cars ...ited States.

...oard did not name a ...he plant. Management ...irman Toni Schmuecker ...ay be as much as two ...efore a site is selected. ...d the first "Made in ...W's will come off the ...lines in the second half ...

Planned capacity for ...t is about 300 cars a ...bout 200,000 a year, but ...l will be reached in ...tages, according to the ...n the U.S. market. The ...be produced will be the ...old in Europe under the ...lf.

...ment will start at 2,000 ...and reach 5,500 when ...nt operates at full ...

...hmuecker said capacity ...would be reached 18 ...fter the start of produc...

...agen in Germany will ...ines, transmissions and ...ssis and body parts to ...d States. Various body ...s and many components, ...lectrical and trim parts, ...bought from U.S. sup... together, Mr. Schmuecker ...-made components will ...65 per cent of each ...

...hmuecker did not name ...still under consideration, ...r Railton, vice-president ...rate relations of Volks... America, named these ...k Park, Ohio, near ...t; New Stanton, Penn., ...mbus, Ohio. Columbus ...previously been men... a candidate. A spokes... the Volkswagen parent ...said he would not deny ...ton's statement.

...hmuecker said Volkswa... ...ld carry out the U.S. ...alone, rather than on ...t-venture basis it had ... considered. But in ...o a question he said he ...ot exclude a partnership ...r stage. Volkswagen has ...s to supply components to ... Corp. and American ...

...dlton said a joint venture ...proved possible because ...en needed complete con... production in order to ... traditional standards of ...

...hmuecker said his long... ...l was to capture a 4 to 5-per-cent share of the U.S. passenger car market, up from 2.3 per cent at present, although still below the nearly 6 per cent the company enjoyed more than five years ago.

Volkswagen said that with this move to build its most popular car in the United States it expects to increase American sales by "being better able to supply dealers with models and colors that meet the constantly changing demands of the market."

The Rabbit is selling in the United States at a rate of 11,000 to 12,000 units a month and is expected to account for 150,000 of the approximately 260,000 units that VW hopes to sell in the United States this year.

Last year, VW lost its leading position among foreign suppliers of the U.S. auto market to Toyota of Japan because of production shortages caused by its new model changeover and price increases resulting from international currency fluctuations.

Volkswagen said that assembling cars in the United States will reduce somewhat the effects of these fluctuations and eliminate many distribution problems associated with overseas shipments.

No Finance Problems

Mr. Schmuecker said Volkswagen would have "no problem" in financing the U.S. plant, but he stopped short of saying the plant would be financed internally.

Volkswagen said assembly of Rabbits in the United States will not result in reduced employment in Germany. By obtaining transmissions and other components from Germany, the U.S. factory will contribute to employment in German plants, it said.

"The increased American interest in Volkswagen, once it begins its U.S. production, is expected to result in increased sales of the German-built models as well," it said.

The plant at Emden, which is the German plant most engaged in Volkswagen production for the U.S. market, will take on assembly of cars for other markets so that no job loss will occur, Volkswagen stated.

Long Discussions

The U.S. plant, under active and sometimes bitter discussion here since 1973, has been characterized by the management as essential to Volkswagen's survival in the United States.

Volkswagen sales dipped to 267,727 units in 1975 from 297,374 in 1974 and 571,441 in 1970, the company's best year in America.

British Bank Raises Loan Rate to 10.5%

In Effort to Boost Level of the Pound

LONDON, April 23 (Reuters).—Britain raised its bank rate by one and a half points to 10.5 per cent today but the crisis action failed to ease sterling's plight on world money markets.

The Bank of England boosted the minimum lending rate to make London a more attractive haven for the funds of Arab oil states and big international companies.

Sterling improved slightly immediately after the action—which had been foretold yesterday—but fell back within an hour. Lack of buying interest helped to depress the currency to its lowest point of the day at the close of trading, and the pound finished at $1.8245, a record low closing, and down from $1.8275 yesterday.

Its overall depreciation against other currencies since 1971 was a closing record of 37.5 per cent, compared with 37.4 per cent at noon today and 37.2 per cent overnight.

Sterling rates fluctuated nervously throughout the day, and it will not become clear until next week whether the raising of London interest rates will be enough to offset Continental worries about the British economy and prospects for a further anti-inflationary agreement with the unions on pay rises.

Union Leader's Pledge

The pound got a boost earlier today from Len Murray, the general secretary of the Trades Union Congress, who predicted that an inflation-cutting pay deal would be hammered out between the Labor government and the unions.

He said the unions' coolness to Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey's suggested 3-per-cent limit on pay rises after July 31 should not be interpreted as meaning a rejection of further restraint.

He said there were still details to be worked out, "but I have not the slightest doubt that there will soon be agreement for another year on pay and that the level set will be such as to enable the rate of infiltration to be cut substantially still further in the next 12 months."

With the increase today in the minimum lending rate, Britain's bank rate is now close to the highest in Europe.

Only Italy, which has had to cope with pressure on the lira, has a higher rate, having boosted it from 8 to 12 per cent on March 18.

The British authorities were reluctant to lift interest rates in case the higher cost of domestic borrowing hurts the recovery from recession which has started in the last few months.

Banks Cautious

Spokesmen for the leading commercial banks said there would be no immediate rise in their base rate of 9.5 per cent, but they would watch the situation closely.

Higher commercial base rates would mean higher overdrafts for personal and business borrowers. However, the banks currently have a lot of cash and loan demand is low.

The stock market lost 4.2 points today in further adverse reaction to the raising of interest rates. The Financial Times index of leading shares closed at 401.

Ad Revenues Rise At U.S. Magazines

NEW YORK, April 23 (AP-DJ).—U.S. magazine advertising revenues, which frequently reflect the state of the nation's economy, set records for both the first quarter and March, according to the Publishers' Information Bureau.

The bureau, whose members publish 467 of the most important consumer magazines, is an information service of the Magazine Publishers' Association.

It said that during the first quarter, revenues at the 467 magazines rose 13 per cent to $332.8 million, while during March they rose 10 per cent to $130.4 million.

Leyland Raising Prices

LONDON, April 23 (AP-DJ).—British Leyland Ltd. said today it is raising prices of its cars sold in Britain an average of 4.6 per cent, effective Monday. Leyland cited higher costs for materials, labor and components.

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John Day



Joe Chenoweth

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Chrysler Corp. has named John Day as a vice-president. Mr. Day is currently president of Chrysler France, group director France-Spain and vice-president of Chrysler International. He will maintain these positions as a vice-president.

* * *

Joe Chenoweth has been promoted vice-president, operations, at Honeywell Europe SA. He succeeds Bob Moe, who returned to the United States to take up the position of vice-president and general manager of the company's process control division. Mr. Chenoweth was formerly director of operations for the Micro Switch division in the United States.

* * *

Kees Doeff has been promoted to vice-president by Citibank, NA. Mr. Doeff is the bank's senior officer in the Netherlands, a position he has held since 1975.

* * *

Fluke (Netherland) BV has appointed William Bivins as managing director with responsibility for the company's European activities. He succeeds Bob Croshaw, who has returned to the United States. Previously Mr. Bivins sold the company's products throughout the Southeast United States.

* * *

Johnson & Johnson, BV, of the Netherlands has announced the appointment of Franz Helbig as managing director. He was formerly general manager of Johnson & Johnson Austria.

* * *

TWA has announced the appointment of William Miller as manager, cargo sales and services international. He was previously manager cargo sales and services for France.

* * *

George Clegg has been appointed director—Europe for Monsanto Polymers & Petrochemicals Co., based in Brussels. He was formerly general manager of Aiscondel SA, a Monsanto associate company.

Good Outlook Seen for EEC Production

BRUSSELS, April 23 (AP).—Industrialists in seven of the nine Common Market countries are reported by the European Commission—the Common Market executive—to be much more optimistic about the outlook for production.

The survey was made in early March and was made available today. Denmark does not participate and reports from France were unavailable because of a strike.

In West Germany, 26 per cent of the industrialists questioned expected production to rise in the period to the end of June. Inventories of finished products continued to decline and order books of industrial plants were substantially better filled—except in the Netherlands and Ireland, where orders dropped off slightly.

Italy and Belgium noted increased orders for consumer goods, while West Germany, Italy and Luxembourg said there was a steady improvement in orders for investment goods.

Industrial production was up 2.5 per cent between December and January, reaching a level 4.5 per cent above last year's average. This is attributed to renewed build-up of inventories and a brisk revival of demand.

Unemployment, seasonally adjusted, appears to have stopped rising in the first few months of the year and short-time working seems to have declined, particularly in West Germany.

There was some easing in the rate of increase for imports and a gradual improvement in some countries' exports, but the rate at which the nine countries buy from abroad continued to grow faster than the rate at which they sell.

The modest recovery in housing construction at the end of last year took a firm hold early in 1976. Tax revenues appear to be already reflecting a recovery.

U.S., EEC Panel Urges Police Unit On Multinationals

LONDON, April 23 (Reuters).—An international unit should be set up to oversee multinational companies and stop them from influencing governments, a joint conference of U.S. congressmen and European parliamentarians has concluded here.

The draft proposal, announced yesterday, was the outcome of a two-day private meeting between 20 U.S. congressmen and 20 members of the European Parliament. The meetings are held twice yearly to consider matters affecting the United States and EEC countries.

The plan suggested setting up an international secretariat, with a policing system to stop big companies from exercising undue influence on politicians and government officials in countries where they operate.

Some of the delegates were believed to have pressed for a system of heavy fines, combined with tax penalties, for breaches of the proposed code. A counter-proposal described the draft proposal as too bureaucratic.

Eurodollar Borrowings

WASHINGTON, April 23 (Reuters).—Liabilities of U.S. banks to their foreign branches fell $458 million to $2.492 billion in the week ending April 14, the Federal Reserve reported. This was $246 million lower than the level of Eurodollar borrowings in the week which ended April 16, 1975.

OPEC Aides End Talks On Agenda for Parley

GENEVA, April 23 (UPI).—Oil ministers of the 13 member states of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries left here today after two days of secret talks on prices and production levels.

Venezuelan Oil Minister Valentin Hernandez Acosta, the only minister willing to discuss the meeting, said the main item was to fix a firm agenda for the next formal OPEC ministerial session starting May 27 on the Indonesian island of Bali.

Japan Car Output Up

TOKYO, April 23 (AP).—Japan made a record 7.13 million automobiles, trucks and buses in the year that ended last month, up 9.6 per cent from the previous year's production, the Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association announced today. The manufacture of motorcycles declined 17.4 per cent from a year ago to 3.75 million units.

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By $3.4 Billion in Week

U.S. Money Supply Rises Sharply

By Steven Rattner

NEW YORK, April 23 (NYT).—The U.S. money supply rose by an extraordinary $3.4 billion during the week ending April 21, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York reported yesterday.

The narrowly defined money supply—checking accounts plus currency in circulation, also known as M-1—rose to $303.3 billion from $299.9 billion the previous week.

While economists do not regard one-week variations as significant, figures released by the Fed yesterday disclose that over the last four weeks growth in the money supply was unusually rapid.

The Fed said that for the latest four weeks the narrowly defined money supply totaled $299.8 billion, an increase of $2.1 billion from $297.7 billion during the preceding four weeks and a 9.1-per-cent annual rate.

While the Federal Reserve has set its target for monetary growth at 5 to 7.5 per cent, over the last several months the results have been toward the low end. In the last year, the annual rate of growth has totaled 5.3 per cent, while over the most recent six months the rate has been only 4.6 per cent.

This week's increase in the money supply is the third consecutive weekly rise posted by this closely watched indicator. Over the three weeks, the increase totaled $6 billion.

Further confirmation of the accelerating growth of the money supply came in the Fed's calculation that over the last 13 weeks the money supply grew at a 6.2-per-cent annual rate. A week ago, the Fed reported that this 13-week moving average was only 5 per cent.

The Fed has been under pressure from economists who feel that the recovery needs additional stimulation to increase the rate of growth. Increases tend to reduce interest rates and boost business activities.

On the other side, some economists warn that more rapid growth in the money supply can spur renewed inflation.

If nothing else, the sharp increase in the money supply caught some experts by surprise. Four days ago, Aubrey Lanston & Co., a leading dealer in government securities, wrote:

"Prospects are for no more than a moderate week-to-week growth in the key M-1 and M-2 monetary aggregates over the remainder of April, following the sizable gains in these aggregates in the first statement week of this month."

The Fed also noted yesterday that the more broadly defined money supply, M-2, which includes time deposits in addition to checking accounts and currency, grew by $4.4 billion during the same period to $691.0 billion. Over the last 13 weeks, this indicator has grown at a 13-per-cent annual rate, compared to a 9.7-per-cent annual rate over the last 26 weeks.

Prices Decline on Wall Street On Fears of Tighter Fed Line

NEW YORK, April 23 (IHT).—Concern that the Federal Reserve System could move to tighten the reins on U.S. monetary policy drove stock prices down across a broad front today.

The money worries were touched off by a larger than expected rise in the weekly money supply reported by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York late yesterday.

It marked the third consecutive weekly rise in money supply, and according to one analyst "it raised fear that the low point in interest rates may have passed."

Low interest rates, along with the recovery in the economy and moderating inflation, have been instrumental in the market's sharp rise since the beginning of the year.

The Dow Jones industrial average was off 7 points to 1,000.71. At 3 o'clock the Dow was off 6.06.

Declining issues outdistanced gainers by about 970 to 490, and volume totaled 17 million shares compared with 20.22 million yesterday.

American Hospital Supply slipped 1 1/4 to 36 1/4. It said yesterday it was considering the sale of about $75 million of common stock.

Also down a point or more were Eastern Kodak off 1 1/2 to 111, Du Pont 1 5/8 to 150 1/2, IBM 1 to 359, Digital Equipment 2 1/2 to 176 3/4, Coca-Cola 2 1/2 to 85, Walt Disney 1 3/8 to 57, International Paper 1 to 72 1/8, and Hughes Tool 2 1/2 to 40.

Automotive shares generally surrendered fractions despite a sharp increase in mid-April sales of new cars.

Halliburton dropped 2 3/4 to 151 1/2, but Beatrice Foods, a volume leader, climbed a point to 24 3/4.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange declined in moderate trading. The Amex index slipped 0.41 to 103.09.

Greyhound Computer Corp. rose 2 1/4 to 6 7/8, Greyhound Corp., off 1/8 at 15 1/4 on the NYSE, said its board will be asked next month to approve a plan for the acquisition of the remaining 16 per cent of Greyhound Computer that it does not already own.

Profit-taking continued to depress Chicago Board Option Exchange prices but volume was relatively light, indicating a lack of bearish conviction, according to traders.

In turnover of 27,869 contracts, up slightly from 266,986 at midday yesterday, losers outnumbered gainers by five to one.

Further Inflation In Europe Seen In Bank's Report

NEW YORK, April 23 (Reuters).—Italian prices may be increasing at as much as a 15-per-cent annual rate in early 1977 and in Britain and France by 10 to 12 per cent, Citibank said today.

It said in its report, Money International, that inflation in West Germany is also likely to creep up.

European policy makers are generally being tempted into economic actions that could bring back the rapid inflation of 1973-74 and perhaps another recession in a couple of years, it said.

Despite growing evidence to the contrary, policy makers appear to doubt the strengthening of their economies and are discounting rises in gross national product and industrial production and concentrating on unemployment, Citibank said.

Politicians in France, Germany, Italy and Britain are apparently paying less attention to inflation and are weighing monetary and fiscal measures aimed at cutting unemployment.

Divergence of European monetary policies and their interaction with U.S. policy are likely to create turbulence on the foreign exchange market, it said.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profit in Millions of Dollars.

Amerada Hess

arter	1976	1975
.....	1,024.9	868.5
.....	44.2	27.6
e ...	1.15	0.72

...merican Brands

arter	1976	1975
.....	1,021.0	947.9
.....	36.6	32.1
e ...	1.39	1.21

Armco Steel

arter	1976	1975
.....	748.1	784.5
.....	27.6	33.2
re ...	0.87	1.07

Brunswick

arter	1976	1975
.....	232.3	201.1
.....	11.1	5.8
re ...	0.59	0.31

Delta Airlines

arter	1976	1975
.....	385.3	341.2
.....	11.5	4.2
re ...	0.56	0.21
onths		
.....	1,121.0	—
.....	36.6	41.1
e	1.84	2.07

...mond International

...	1976	1975
.....	196.9	172.4
.....	12.3	10.9
e	1.06	0.98

Ethyl Corp.

arter	1976	1975
.....	255.4	212.0
.....	15.1	13.5
e	1.53	1.33

Exxon

arter	1976	1975
.....	13,078.0	11,909.0
.....	730.0	596.0
e	3.26	2.67

GAF Corp.

arter	1976	1975
.....	258.5	209.9
.....	4.8	3.7
ire	0.29	0.21
.....	0.28	0.21

Ingersoll Rand

arter	1976	1975
.....	450.5	388.7
.....	29.1	23.8
re	1.53	1.32
.....	1.47	1.32

ohnson & Johnson

arter	1976	1975
.....	602.3	536.6
.....	50.1	44.2
re	0.86	0.77

Kimberly Clark

arter	1976	1975
.....	414.4	377.6
.....	32.3	26.6
are ...	1.39	1.15

Martin Marietta

First Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	259.5	223.2
Profits	9.4	3.5
Per Share	0.40	0.15

Pullman Inc.

First Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	496.9	467.3
Profits	8.9	9.1
Per Share ...	0.82	0.84

Reynolds Metals

First Quarter	1976	1975*
Revenue	470.5	379.1
Profits	13.3	1.8
Per Share	0.72	0.06

* Restated.

Rohm & Haas

First Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	278.2	241.2
Profits	10.2	4.2
Per Share	0.80	0.33

Singer Co.

First Quarter	1976	1975*
Revenue	552.1	523.6
Profits	15.6	—3.1
Per Share	0.83	—0.25

* 1975 figures restated.
—Indicates loss.

Stauffer Chemical

First Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	344.2	274.9
Profits	44.6	36.8
Per Share dil.	4.12	3.43

Santa Fe Industries

First Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	375.9	326.6
Profits	16.1	3.2
Per Share ...	0.62	0.31
Share dil.	0.57	0.31

Southern Pacific Co.

First Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	434.4	364.1
Profits	15.2	—21.1
Per Share	0.57	—0.79

Standard Oil (Ohio)

First Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	716.6	560.9
Profits	24.3	22.2
Per Share ...	0.63	0.60

Texas Instruments

First Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	369.4	332.8
Profits	21.3	14.0
Per Share	0.93	0.61

U.S. Industries

First Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	353.3	334.4
Profits	7.7	2.1
Per Share	0.21	0.08

Upjohn

First Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	251.7	212.4
Profits	22.9	18.8
Per Share ...	0.78	0.64

Western Airlines

First Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	139.5	120.9
Profits	1.4	8.5
Per Share ...	0.09	0.56

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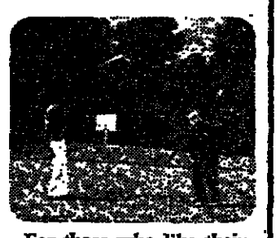


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Currency Rates

April 23, 1976

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It	Gldr.	BF com.	Swiss F.	Dan. Kr.
Amsterdam	2.64	4.9210	105.85*	57.605*	50.23y	—	6.8940*	106.40*	44.40*
Brussels (c)	38.96	71.39	15.3560	8.3625	4.3985*	14.5120	—	15.4330	6.4350
Frankfurt	2.5295	4.6307	—	54.40*	2.060z	94.40*	6.510*	100.46*	41.82*
London (a)	1.82535	—	4.645	8.5275	1,618	4.9025	71.31	4.61	11.0775
Milan	882.80	1.638	349.56	190.35	—	330.41	22.779	351.39	146.89
Paris	4.6885	8.56	183.670*	—	5.24375x	173.710*	11.9675*	184.800*	77.100*
Zurich	2.5273	4.6126	99.56*	54.15*	0.2845*	93.97*	6.48*	—	41.85*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 6.0525; Escudo: 29.685; Israeli £: 7.67. Peseta: 67.36; Schilling: 18.165; Sw. krona: 4.3992; Yen: 299.80; Belgian financial franc: 40.125; Canadian $: 0.9847; Hong Kong: 4.9065

(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

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Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices April 23, 1976

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
12575	Abby Glen	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
80605	Abitibi	$13	12¾	13	+ ⅛
1400	Agnico E	448	425	440	+ 5
500	Agra Ind A	$7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
10934	Alta Gas A	$12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	
300	Alta Nat	$24¾	24½	24½	— ¼
710	Algo Cent	$13⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
169	Alliance B	360	360	360	+ 5
2950	Alminex	$5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
1468	Atco A	$14½	14¼	14¼	— ⅜
6856	BP Can	$10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
1180	Banister C	$10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ¼
1948	Bank N S	$40⅞	40½	40½	— ⅛
10025	Bell Canad	$46⅝	46⅜	46⅝	— ⅛
1110	Beth Cop A	$13½	13¼	13½	— ⅛
1209	Block Bros	400	400	400	
5902	Bovis Cor	86	84	84	— 1
4500	Bralor Res	239	235	235	— 5
50	Bramalea	$5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
2335	Brameda	172	170	170	+ 5
900	Brenda M	$7⅞	7¾	7⅞	— ⅛
26366	Bridger	$5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
530	BC Forest	$23½	23¼	23½	— ¼
2875	BC Phone	$11⅝	11⅝	11½	— ⅛
14530	Brunswk	$5⅛	495	5	
250	Budd Auto	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
400	Burns Fds	$10¼	10¼	10¼	
386	Cad Frv	$10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
942	Cal Pow A	$28½	28	28½	— ¼
2800	Camflo	$10⅛	9¾	10⅛	+ ⅜
525	Campeau A	$5¼	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
11600	C Nor West	$7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
630	Can Ptrm	$17¾	17½	17½	— ½
3500	C Tung	320	315	315	
600	C Cablesy	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
2429	Cdn Cel	$7⅛	7	7	
70	CGE	$27⅞	27¾	27⅞	— ⅜
1857	Cdn Tire A	$48¼	48	48¼	+ ¼
6415	C Utilties	$12⅛	11¾	12	+ ¼
100	Canbra	400	400	400	
2435	Casslar	$6⅝	6½	6½	— ¼
375	Celanese	$5⅝	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
1800	Chieftan D	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
1000	CHUM	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
5580	Coch Will	26	25	25	— 2
400	C Holiday I	295	290	290	
3000	Con Blds	231	230	230	
100	Con Distrb	370	370	370	— 5
6850	Cons Gas	$11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
2506	Con Fardy	390	390	390	
3625	Conwest	390	375	385	+10
7100	Craigmt	$6⅝	6¼	6⅜	
200	Crush Intl	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
3700	Cyprus	$11	11	11	+ ¼
2143	Denison	$57	56¾	56⅝	+ ⅛
1005	Dicknsn	$5¼	5	5¼	+ ⅛
4544	Dofasco A	$27⅞	27½	27½	— ⅜
210	Dom Store	$15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
1900	D Textle A	$8¾	8½	8¾	+ ⅛
2800	Du Pont	$18½	18½	18½	+ ¼
650	Dylex L A	$7⅛	7	7	
2361	East Mal	205	201	203	+ 3
2000	Electro A	385	380	385	
100	Emco	$8½	8½	8½	
5468	Falcon C	$8⅝	8½	8½	
2815	Falcon	$41	40¾	41	+ ½
600	Fed Ind A	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
2650	Francana	$7½	7⅜	7½	
200	Fraser A	$24	24	24	+ ½
600	G Distrb A	$7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ¼
8090	Gnt Mascl	186	182	186	+ [illegible]
1200	Gibraltar	$8	7⅞	8	
300	Goodyear	$13	13	13	
7510	Granduc	168	165	166	— 6
600	Gt Oil Sds	$5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
1355	GL Paper	$31⅝	31⅛	31⅛	— ¼
400	Gt W Life	$54½	54	54½	
32	Greyhnd	$17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
115	Guar Trst	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
1700	Hambro C	245	241	245	— 5
400	Harlequin	$9	8¾	8¾	
5000	Hawker S	$7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅜
910	Hayes D A	$6½	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
3020	H Bay Co	$19½	19¼	19¼	— ¼
25	Hur Erl A	$22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	— ½
1033	IAC	$18	17⅞	18	
835	Inland Gas	$9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
3175	Int Mogul	225	215	215	—10
35135	Intpr Pipe	$13⅞	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
7400	Inv Grp A	$7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ½
625	Jannock	$6⅛	6	6	
6015	Kaiser Re	$10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ⅜
2250	Kaps Tran	187	185	185	
200	Kelsey H	$12	12	12	+ 1
1118	Kerr A A	$12	11¾	12	
6600	Koffler A	485	475	475	—10
545	Labatt A	$16⅝	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
1000	Lab Min	$28½	28½	28½	+1
2850	Lacana	375	370	370	— 5
400	LOnt Cem	400	395	400	
735	LL Lac	150	150	150	+ 5
1000	Lob Co A	470	470	470	— 5
800	Lob Co B	475	475	475	+ 5
225	Loeb M	310	310	310	
370	Mclan H A	$8⅝	8½	8½	+ ⅛
1203	MB Ltd	$22	21¾	22	
1500	Madsen	43½	43½	43½	+ ½
200	Matgmi A	$17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
330	McGraw H	$5	5	5	+20
2982	Moore	$47⅞	47¼	47⅝	+ ⅛
1200	Murphy	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
70	Nat Trust	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
13122	Noranda A	$38⅞	37⅝	38	+ ⅜
7576	Norcen	$12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
6210	NTecm B w	$17½	17⅛	17½	+ ⅛
7800	Nowsco W	$16½	16	16	— ⅜
4030	Orchan A	275	275	275	
80	Oshawa A	480	475	480	—10
10927	Pamour A	299	285	295	
17616	PanCan P	$23¼	22½	23¼	+ ¾
225	Patino N V	$14	14	14	
400	Pembin A	360	360	360	— 5
100	Pembin B	320	320	320	—10
472	Petrofina	$19⅞	19¾	19⅞	+ ⅛
1115	Pine Point	$32⅞	32¾	32⅞	+ ⅛
10997	Placer	$24½	24¼	24½	+ ⅜
3000	Que Sturg	119	119	119	+ 4
1014	Rayrock	71	71	71	— 4
225	Redpath A	$25	25	25	
1550	Reed Oslr A	$7	7	7	
1275	Reichhold	$24¼	24	24	
11056	Revnu Prp	76	75	75	— 2
25008	Shell Can	$16⅛	15⅞	16	— ⅛
1647	Sherritt A	$6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
3900	Siebens	$11½	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
20	Sigma	$18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ¼
7468	Simpsons	$6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
1317	Simpson S	$10¼	10¼	10¼	
220	Slater Stl	$8½	8½	8½	— ¼
6600	Southm A	$24⅛	23½	23½	— 1
600	St Brodcst	$8	8	8	
5625	Stelco A	$30	29¾	29¾	— ⅛
1211	Steep R	205	203	205	— 5
38250	Sundale O	$11½	10⅞	11½	+ ⅛
1633	Teck Cor A	390	385	385	— 5
1833	Teck Cor B	310	300	305	— 5
450	Tex Can	$27	27	27	— ¼
3600	Thom N A	$13¼	13	13	— ¼
6268	Tor Dm Bk	$18⅝	18½	18½	— ⅜
3846	Tor Star B	$18¼	18	18¼	+ ⅛
465	Traders A	$13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
3650	Trans Mt	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
7919	TrCan PL	$11⅛	11½	11⅝	
413	Un Carbid	$23¾	23¼	23¾	+ ¾
7378	UGas A	$7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
5775	Union Oil	$10¾	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
1200	U Keno	$7⅞	7½	7⅞	+ ⅛
7677	U Siscoe	$8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
550	Upp Can	110	109	110	
1300	Van Der	350	350	350	—25
400	Vestgron	$15	15	15	
1300	Voyager P	$11¾	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
100	Weldwod	$12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
1955	Wstburne	$10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
3800	West Mine	420	410	415	
1300	Westmhse	$22¾	22½	22½	
300	Weston	$17½	17½	17½	+ ¼
2000	Willroy	114	112	114	+ 1
1360	Woodwd A	$19⅜	19	19	— ⅛
4625	Yk Bear	246	245	245	— 5
2500	Yukon C	163	155	155	— 2

Total sales 2,127,375 shares

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
7 D.	4½-5½	—	—	—
1 M.	5⅜-5⅛	3 -3¼	⅞-1⅛	12 -12½
3 M.	5¼-5⅜	3⅜-3⅝	1 -1¼	11⅜-11⅞
6 M.	5½-5⅞	3⅜-3⅝	1⅞-2	11⅜-11⅞
1 Y.	6⅝-6¾	4¼-4½	2⅜-2⅞	11⅜-11⅞

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	44.30
Albert Heijn	118.80
Algemenbank	354
Amrobank	75
A'dam	70
Fokker	43.20
Heineken	144.80
H.V.A.	49.50
Holl-Am-H	88
Hoogovens	62.90
K.L.M.	110.50
Nation. Ned.	100.10
Pakhoed	*124.50
Philips new	33.20
Robeco	196.20
Rolinco	146.60
Royal Dutch	125.80
Unilever	129.60
Van Ommer	233
VerMach	181

Brussels

Arbed	4,405
Brux-Lamb	2,200
Cock Ougree	890
Electrobel	5,640
GB-Inno-BM	1,800
Hoboken	3,920
Pétrofina	5,550
Ph Gevaert	1,250
Soc Générale	2,300
Solvay	2,585
Un Minière	1,258

Frankfurt

AEG	100.80
BASF	165
Bayer	141.10
Commerzbk	204.50
Cont Gummi	102
Daimler	355.50
Deemag	181
DeutBank	313.50
DresdeBk	235.10
Hoechst	167.30
Gels Aktien	77.30
Hoesch	68.10
Karlsdt	424.50
Kaufhof	260
KHD	168.20
Lufthansa	99
Mannesmann	366
Metallgesell	263
Neckermann	95.60
Rheinstahl	108.50
RWE new	158.50
Schering	342
Siemens	295.60
Thyssen	132
Veba	114
Volkswagen	146.30

London

Anglo-Am	2.90
Augo-Am cp	£22.50
Barclay Bk	2.93
Beecham Gr	3.50
BICC	7.16
Boots	1.32
Bowater	2.18
Brit-Am Tob	3.68
Brit Oxyg	0.46½
Brit Pet	6.43
Burmah	0.33
CadburySc	0.53
Chartered	1.57
Courtaulds	1.48
Daggafont	0.06
DeBeer D	2.25
Decca Rec	2.58
Distillers	1.45
Dunlop	0.73
E Mustine	2.42
GEC	1.56
FreeStGed	£14⅛
GKN	3.30
Glaxo Gr.	4.00
Gold Fields	1.76
Gt Un St	2.01
Guinness	1.22
Hawker-Sidd	4.42
Hudson Bay	£15.50
Imp Chem	3.92
Imps	0.74½
Mark & Spen	0.90
MetalBox	2.77
Nicholls	0.60
Plessey	0.78
Rand Mines	1.95
Rank Org	1.64
Royal Dutch	£37.25
R.T.Z.	2.29
Shell	4.21
Thorn (A)	2.58
Tube Invest	3.70
Union Carb	3.20
Vickers	1.91
War L3½	£26⅝
West Deep	$10.0
West Drief	£22⅝
West Hold	£18.50
West Min	1.61
Woolworth	0.62
ZCI	0.30

Milan

Bastogi	938
Erba	2,110
Erc Marelli	934
Fiat	1,309
Finsider	239.50
Generali	43,300
IFI	1,912
Italgas	469
Italsider	327
LaRinas	54.75
Montedis	400
Olivetti	979
Pirelli	807
Snia Visco	1,280
Terni	288

Paris

Air Liquide	364
Alimentaire	80
BSN	644
Carrefour	1,999
Cim Lafarge	208
Citroën	55
Cie Bancaire	315.50
CFP	126
CGE	320
CCF	113
Ferodo	413
Imétal	109.50
L'Oréal	945
Mach Bull	37.10
Michelin	1,335
Moët-Henn	507
Moulinex	278
Paribas	179
PUK	107
Penarroya	53.90
Perrier	112.80
Peugeot	285
Rh Poulenc	98.80
Saclior	68
St Gobain	135
Suez	258
Télémécan	739
Thomson	225
Usinor	-74.50

* Ex Rts.

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,230
Buchrle	1,620
B Boveri	1,680
Ciba-Geigy	1,580
Cr Suisse	2,645
Fischer	720
HofRochN	10,075
Nestlé	3,445
Sandoz	5,275
Sté B Suisse	428
Sulzer	2,700
U.B. Suisse	3,200

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices April 22, 1976

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
160	Algoma	$27	27	27	+ ¼
1000	Asbestos	$29¾	29¼	29¼	+ ¼
3678	Bank Mont	$15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	
1100	Basic Res	$10⅜	10¼	10¼	
150	Bombard	260	260	260	
300	CAE Ind	$10⅛	10¼	10⅛	+ ⅛
572	Cdn Int Pow	$15½	15¼	15¼	
450	Canron	$22	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
628	Con Bath	$37¾	37½	37½	
21128	Dom Bridge	$36	36	36	+1½
2000	Fncl Col	210	205	205	
108	Imasco	$25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ¼
250	Molson A	$17⅞	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
1600	Power Cp	$9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
631	Price Co	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
400	Rolland A	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
6553	Royal Bank	$30	29⅞	30	+ ⅛
1550	Roy Trust A	$22¾	22⅝	22¾	+ ⅛
225	Steinborg A	$17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
3700	Zellers	450	440	450	+ 5

Total sales 535,486 shares.

Market Summaries

April 23, 1976

NYSE Most Active

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Tex Util	214,200	19⅛	— ⅛
AMP Inc	176,900	26⅜	— ⅜
Exxon Cp	176,600	93½	—1¼
Litton Ind	173,600	15⅝	+ ⅜
Beat Food	164,200	24⅞	+ ⅞
Gen Motors	151,300	69⅞	— ⅜
Am Tel&Tel	146,900	56⅜	— ⅛
Texaco Inc	143,500	26⅞	— ⅜
Polaroid	136,900	35	+ ⅜
Cola Palm	136,800	25⅞	— ⅛
Champ Spk	130,456	10⅞	— ⅛
Gulf Oil	123,400	25⅞	— ⅛
Westgh El	113,900	15⅜	— ⅛
NLT Corp	115,400	19⅛	+ ⅛
Norton Sim	112,400	20½	+ ⅛

	Today	Prev. day
Volume (in million)	17.00	20.22
Advances	493	704
Declines	979	771
Unchanged	491	423
Total issues	1878	1898
New 1976 highs	37	60
New 1976 lows	17	6

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
30 Ind	1004.41	1008.89	995.36	1000.71	— 7.00
20 Trn	213.40	214.42	210.76	212.14	— 1.34
15 Utl	87.42	88.38	87.01	87.87	+ 0.25
65 Stk	3ETAOIN				

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	116.11	114.42	115.05	—0.84
15 Railroads	45.99	45.32	45.51	—0.28
60 Utilities	46.53	45.83	46.27	UC
500 Stocks	103.21	101.70	102.29	—0.69

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	54.67	54.47	54.47	—0.37
Industrials	61.09	60.85	60.85	—0.46
Transportation	39.12	39.03	39.03	—0.24
Utilities	35.90	35.63	35.83	—0.05
Finance	52.78	52.60	52.60	—0.48

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
April 22	394,051	150,572	1,450
April 21	172,495	419,160	1,721
April 20	177,460	429,039	1,790
April 19	157,654	350,039	1,898
April 15	125,261	269,297	2,193
April 14	141,974	385,955	2,065

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	N.C.
CK Petrol	71,450	13⅞	+1⅛
Syntex Corp	69,800	26⅞	
Dataprod	53,250	10½	+ ⅛
HouslOil M	45,530	30	
Kaiser Ind	45,000	10⅝	— ⅛
Trico Ind	40,000	6¼	+ ⅜
Martin Proc	35,100	26	+ ⅜
Sambos Rst	27,100	16⅛	— ⅛
Instrum Sys	25,500	1½	
Champ Ho	23,100	5¼	

Approx total stock sales 2,040,000
Stock sales year ago 2,538,795

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
103.50	103.10	103.09	—0.41

DC Gold Index Quotation & European Gold Markets

April 23, 1976

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	127.40	127.40	+0.10
Zurich	127.375	127.375	UC
Paris (12.5 kilo)	126.97	127.57	+0.41

U.S. dollars per ounce.
Intermvest Gold indexed Series "B" Bonds (n.v. 1,000)
Indexed value 1,000.00
Value expressed in U.S. dollars.
— International Bankers.

Friday's *New Highs and Lows*

NEW HIGHS-37

Apco Oil, ArkLa Gas, Bally Mfg, Burndy Cp, Con Frght, Deltec Intl, Dover Corp, FstVaBksh, Grumman Cp, Halliburtn wi, Harris Bnkp, IllPw 4.08pf, Inland Stl, Iowa PSvc, KC Soulnd, LibbyO Frd, LibOFd pfA, Litton pfA, McDonnD, McGraw Ed, Mead pfB, MetEd pf J, Molycorp pf, MtFuel Sup, Nat Starch, NoNG 5.80pf, PaPL 11pf, PortGE pf, RCA 3.50pf, Roper Corp, SEDCO Inc, Teledyn 6pf, Transco Cos, UnPac Corp, UnPacCp pf, Veeder Ind, VaEP 9.75pf

NEW LOWS-17

Amsted, Ansul Co, CanSouPy, ChaseMTr, Colg Palm, Hecks wi, Host Intl, IDS RltyTr, Japan Fnd, Mont Pow, Pan Am, vlReadg 1pf, Safeway Str, Seagram Co, Skaggs gcos, Systron Don, ZapataCp pf

Conference Board Appoints President

NEW YORK, April 23 (Reuters).—The Conference Board said today Kenneth Randall has been elected president and chief executive officer of the industry-financed economic research organization, effective July 1.

Mr. Randall is chairman of the board and chief executive of United Virginia Bankshares Inc.

He succeeds Alexander Trowbridge, who resigned April 1 to become vice-chairman of the board of Allied Chemical Corp.

NYSE Nationwide Trading (2:30 p.m.) April 23

(Continued from Page 8.)

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
79⅝	61⅞	StOilOh 1.36	20	95	70¼	69⅛	69⅝	— 1
9⅝	6⅜	StdPress .40	25	11	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
7	5¼	StdPrud .66	35	6	6	6	6	
16	9¼	Standex .60	8	21	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
33¼	21	StanWk 1.04	10	63	33	32¼	32⅛	— 1
20¾	16⅜	Starrett 1	7	3	16½	16½	16½	— ¼
108	84	StaufCh 2.40	10	103	95⅝	95¼	95⅛	— ½
21	16⅞	SterDrug .70	18	352	18⅛	17¾	17⅞	— ¼
6½	4⅜	SterlPre .11f	4	39	5⅝	5¼	5⅜	
16	12⅝	Sterndnt .40	8	10	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
26⅝	19⅛	StevenJ 1.20	11	112	24⅜	23⅝	23¾	— ½
37¼	23¾	StewWa 1.96	10	8	31⅝	31½	31½	— ½
26⅞	18⅛	StokVC 1.20	8	65	24⅝	23¾	24⅛	+ ¼
62⅝	48¼	StoneW 2.50	8	24	55	54¾	55	— ½
21	9½	Stop Shop 1	6	16	20½	20¼	20⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	9	Storge Tech	8	5	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅛
24⅞	15⅞	StorerBdc 1	8	42	24⅞	24¼	24¼	+ ¼
15	10⅛	StridRite .80	8	17	14	13¾	13¾	— ⅜
48¼	39⅝	StuWor 1.32	9	13	44⅝	44¼	44¼	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅝	Suave Shoe	10	26	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
20	14⅛	SubProGs 1	7	22	16½	16⅛	16½	+ ⅛
11¼	6⅛	SuCrest .30	4	10	9	9	9	
31¾	26⅞	SunOil 1.12r	7	30	31¼	31⅛	31⅛	
35⅝	31¾	Sun O pf2.25	4	55	34⅝	34⅛	34⅝	+ ⅜
28¼	20⅝	Sunbeam 1	10	78	27¾	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
30¼	17	Sundstrd .80	8	127	29⅞	28⅝	29⅛	+ ⅛
46	35⅝	Sunds pf3.50		4	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	+ ⅛
13⅝	9¾	SunshMg .36	15	46	11⅝	10⅞	11	
34½	24⅝	SupVal 1.10	9	107	34	33½	34	
203	148	SuprOil 1.80	10	14	158½	157	158½	
7⅛	5⅛	SupmkG .24	7	14	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
40¼	19	Superscpe	10	54	26½	25⅞	26¼	
5⅛	4	Sutro Mtg		12	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅜
17¾	10⅛	Swank .60a	10	70	17¼	17	17	— ⅛
22¾	16¼	Sybron .84	10	35	21	20½	20½	— ⅛
T								
30	23¼	TaftBrd .80	14	14	28¾	28⅛	28¾	
5⅜	1⅞	Talcott Nat		40	5½	5⅛	5½	
10	6⅝	Talley .60	7	30	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
12	8⅞	Talley pfB 1		5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
19	16	TampEl 1.12	8	21	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
47⅜	26½	Tandy Corp	13	292	39⅝	38¼	39⅛	— ⅛
21¼	13½	Tandycrft	18	103	16½	16	16⅛	— ⅜
12¼	5⅞	Tappan .20		35	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
46⅛	18	Technicare	25	130	38⅝	37⅜	38⅛	— ⅜
7	5	Technicolr	9	10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
10⅛	9⅛	Technicon	13	66	12½	12¼	12¼	
60⅛	44¼	Tektronx .24	18	71	58⅛	58½	58½	
10⅝	5¼	Telecor .36	8	23	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
53¾	22⅛	Teledn 1.45t	7	213	50½	48½	49⅞	+ ⅞
85¾	62	Teledyn pf 6		x24	99¾	99½	99½	+18
11¾	5⅛	Teleprmpt		47	8⅝	8¼	8½	
4⅞	1⅞	Telex Cp	13	18	3⅝	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
29⅞	26	Tennco 1.76	7	138	28	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
110¼	97½	Tennc pf5.50		1	102	102	102	— 1½
18⅛	13⅞	TesoroPet 1	5	65	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	
31⅞	25⅞	Tesor pf2.16		48	26⅝	26⅜	26½	+ ⅛
27¼	23⅛	Texaco 2	9	945	26⅞	26⅜	26½	— ⅜
38⅞	34½	TexComm 1	12	60	37¼	36¾	36⅞	— ⅛
34⅝	28½	TexETr 1.85	7	65	29⅝	29¼	29½	
29⅝	27¾	TxET pf2.87		8	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	— ¼
25⅝	25¼	TxET pf2.40		800	25½	25½	25½	— ⅛
35⅝	29	TexGsT 1.88	7	68	33¼	32⅝	32⅝	— 1
34⅜	28½	TxGs pf1.50		1	32¼	32¼	32¼	— 1¼
36⅛	28	Texsgif 1.20	10	124	34⅛	34	34	— ½
14⅛	11⅜	Texasind 1b	11	14	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
129⅞	93⅛	TexInst 1	45	104	122⅞	121⅛	122⅞	+ ⅛
8¾	5⅜	Texas Intl	7	21	6⅛	6⅜	6⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	13⅛	TexOGs .07b	8	270	16⅝	16⅜	16½	
22¼	17⅛	TexUtil 1.32	10	2051	19⅛	19	19⅛	
9⅝	6½	Texfi Ind		15	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
29½	20⅛	Textron 1.10	10	80	26¼	25¾	26⅛	— ½
33⅝	26½	Textr pf2.08		5	32¼	31¾	31¾	— ¾
86	19½	Textr pf1.40		3	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅜
18⅞	12⅝	Thiokol .70	7	19	17	16¾	16¾	— ⅜
42½	33	ThomBet .76	22	11	38¾	37½	37¾	
13½	7⅝	ThomIn .40b	12	8	11	11	11	
13⅞	7⅛	ThomJW .50	10	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
9⅛	6¼	ThriftDg .40	12	26	8¾	8¾	8¾	
15⅝	12⅛	TI Corp 1	21	58	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ¼
36½	29⅛	TidwalM .80	6	3	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
19½	13¾	Tigerlnt .40	10	160	15⅝	15	15⅛	— ½
69½	59¼	TimeInc 2	13	56	63⅞	63¼	63⅛	— ½
23	18¼	TimeMir .68	14	61	20⅞	20½	20½	— ½
53¼	36¾	Timkn 2.20a	8	16	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	— ½
13¾	9½	Tish Rlty		13	12⅛	12	12⅛	— ⅛
6½	4⅛	TobinP .15e		2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
14	7¾	Todd Shipyd		2	11	10⅞	10⅞	
25¼	22⅛	TolEdis 2.12	7	24	24	23¾	23⅞	— ⅛
19¼	10½	TonkaCp .40	7	22	15	14⅝	14⅝	
8¼	6⅛	TootRol .40b	20	11	7⅛	7	7⅛	
28⅜	19½	TraneCo .96	9	27	28¼	27⅞	28⅛	+ ⅛
35⅜	28¼	TranUn 1.60	15	15	31⅞	31⅜	31⅝	+ ⅛
14⅞	7⅛	Trans W Air		122	11⅞	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
12⅛	8¼	Transam .62	10	508	10⅝	10⅜	10½	— ⅛
22⅛	20⅝	TranInc 1.92		23	22¼	22	22¼	
12⅛	8½	Transco .80	6	230	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	
11⅛	8	Transcn .45	11	17	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
12	6⅛	TranOhF .30	7	14	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
26¼	16⅞	Tranwy 1.40	8	45	24⅞	23½	23½	— ⅝
34⅛	25	Travlrs 1.03	13	x346	30½	30⅛	30⅛	— ¼
11⅛	6⅝	TRE Corp		30	8⅞	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
27⅞	18½	TriCon 1.52e		39	20⅞	20⅜	20⅞	
32¼	29⅛	TriCn pf2.50		5	31¼	31⅛	31⅛	
16⅛	10⅞	Trianind .90	10	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	6½	Triang Pac		22	10¾	10½	10¾	— ½
37⅛	26⅛	Trinityl 1.02	5	9	34¼	34	34	
30½	24⅛	Tropican .30	18	24	27⅛	26⅝	26¾	— ½
36¼	26¾	TRW In 1.20	11	69	33⅜	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅜
71⅞	58	TRW pf4.50		4	69	69	69	— 1
83	63¾	TRW pf4.40		6	80½	80	80	+ 1
214½	171½	TRW pf4.25		1	205½	205½	205½	— 4½
13½	12	TucsonG .96	8	67	12½	12¼	12½	
15	10⅛	TwenCen .50	5	25	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
17⅝	11½	TycoLb .20e	11	22	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
38⅛	20⅝	TylerCp 1	6	28	35⅞	35⅛	35⅞	
U								
29⅞	21⅛	UAL Inc .60		160	24⅛	24	24	— ⅛
25¼	20½	UARCO 1.30	7	36	25¼	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅜
29⅝	27	UGI pf2.75		z100	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞	+ ⅛
14⅞	10⅝	UMC Ind 1	11	29	14¼	14	14⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	1¼	UMET Tr		7	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
10⅛	8½	UnBanco .64	9	30	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
100⅛	70½	U Camp 2.40	14	81	94	93¼	93⅛	— 1
76⅛	60⅝	UnCarb 2.50	12	444	73½	72⅝	73	— ¼
7⅞	6⅛	Un Commrc		7	7	7	7	
9⅛	4⅝	Union Corp	25	3	7½	7⅜	7⅛	
14⅞	12⅛	Un Elec 1.28	8	109	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	
29	28⅛	UnEl pf2.72		2	28¾	28¼	28¼	— ¼
6	4⅛	Un Fidelity	8	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
47⅜	40⅞	UnOCal 2.10	6	126	43⅝	43⅛	43⅛	— ⅛
62	52⅛	UOCa pf2.50		5	56	55⅝	55⅝	— ⅜
88	76	UPacCp 2.80	14	102	88⅛	87½	88⅛	+ 1¼
15⅛	13⅛	UnPac pf.47		3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Uniona Inc		42	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
10¼	7⅛	Uniroyal .50	10	117	8⅞	8½	8⅞	
82¾	71	Unirylpf 8		z1250	80⅛	80¼	80⅛	+ ½
11⅛	5⅛	Unit Brands	7	10	9⅜	9⅛	9¾	+ ⅛
12	6⅜	UnBrnd pfA		1	11½	11½	11½	
9	7⅛	UnitCp .77e		7	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
10	5⅛	U FinCal .20	7	64	9⅛	9⅛	8½	
27	14	UGasP 1.32	6	191	21¼	21	21¼	— ⅛
13¼	7¼	Un Guaranty	134	27	12½	12⅛	12½	
25½	22½	U Ilium 2.32	6	9	24½	24⅛	24½	
13¼	9¾	Unitind .50	6	6	11¾	11⅛	11¾	
8	6⅛	Unitin pf.42		5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
7½	4⅛	Unitinn .10	8	17	6⅛	6	6	
11⅛	9⅜	UJerBk 1.04	7	5	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
18⅛	14⅛	UntMM .80		11	14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
27	15⅛	Un Nuclr	30	112	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅝
3⅛	1⅝	UnitPk Min		120	3	2⅞	2⅞	
13¾	10⅛	UnitRefg .48	4	18	12⅛	12	12⅛	
40⅜	32⅛	USFidG 2.48	16	18	39	38⅝	39	+ ⅜
25⅛	16⅛	USGyps 1.60	15	129	24½	24⅛	24½	
27⅝	22½	USGy pf1.80		1	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅛
10⅛	5⅛	US Hom .16	28	67	9⅛	8⅞	9	
7⅝	3⅝	US Ind .20	34	312	6⅝	6⅜	6¼	+ ⅛
12⅛	6⅛	USLeasg .28	7	44	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅞	US RltyInv		30	2⅛	2	2	
34⅛	19⅛	US Shoe 1.05	10	374	33¼	32⅛	32⅞	— ⅜
89	65	US Stl 2.80	8	375	81⅞	81⅛	81⅛	— ⅜
22¼	19⅛	US Tobac 1	11	31	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
66¼	46⅛	UnTech 2.40	8	466	65⅛	65	65⅛	— ⅝
17	14⅛	UnlTel 1.12	9	166	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	
2⅛	1¼	UnlTel wt		39	1⅞	1⅝	1¾	
22½	18¼	UnTl 2pf1.50		7	20½	20⅛	20½	+ ⅛
9⅛	4½	Unitrod .05e	11	11	8	7⅞	8	
15⅝	12	Univar Cp	7	5	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
24⅛	19½	UnLeaf 1.12	7	18	22¼	21¾	22⅛	
13⅝	10	UOP		40	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	— ¼
48⅛	39⅛	Upjohn .86	18	323	42¾	41¼	41⅞	— 1⅛
15¼	11⅛	USLIFE .32	6	484	13½	12¾	12⅞	— ⅛
11⅛	9⅛	UslifeF .96a		21	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
29⅜	24⅛	USM stpl.20	9	10	29¼	28⅞	28⅞	— ¼
34⅝	27¾	USM pf2.10		2	34	33⅞	33⅞	
29½	23	USM pf1.50		z1200	29½	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
57½	46⅛	Utahlnt 1a	13	139	56⅛	55⅞	56⅛	+ 1¼
33	27⅛	UtahPL 2.40	8	26	32¼	31⅞	32	
32¼	29⅛	UtPL pf2.80		34	32	31⅞	31⅞	+ ⅛
29⅞	19⅛	UV Ind 1b	5	67	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞	+ ⅛
60	56⅛	UV In pf5.50		5	60	59⅞	60	+ ⅞
35	24	UV In pf1.26		6	34¼	34	34⅛	— ⅛
V								
18½	13⅜	Vallyind .80	5	4	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
17⅞	12	Varian .20	13	94	15⅛	14⅞	15	
23¾	15½	Veeder .80	26	16	24	23¾	23⅞	+ ⅛
6⅜	3¼	Vendo Co		9	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
7	4⅜	Venict .20	28	21	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	— ¼
14¼	12⅛	VestSe 1.31e		12	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
31	20⅛	Vetco Offsh	7	284	22⅛	21¾	22	— ⅛
28⅝	22⅛	VF.Cp 1.10	8	56	23⅛	23	23⅛	— ⅛
11⅞	7⅛	Viacom Int	10	33	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
7½	3⅝	Victor Comp		6	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
14⅞	12⅛	VaEPw 1.24	7	301	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	
102	100⅛	VaEP pf9.75		z370	102¼	102	102	
81	72⅛	VaEP pf7.72		z40	80½	80½	80½	
80½	72½	VE 72 pf7.72		z120	80½	80½	80½	
80	72¼	VaEP pf7.45		z40	79	79	79	+ 1
43⅛	39	VaEP pf4.12		z200	42	42	42	
30¼	27⅛	VaEP pf2.90		10	30	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Vornado Inc	6	4	7	6⅞	6⅞	
17⅛	11½	VSI Corp .60	8	4	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
42¼	30⅛	VulcMat 2	8	8	39⅞	39⅝	39⅞	+ ⅛
W								
26⅞	18⅛	Wachova .76	10	28	25⅞	25⅛	25⅛	¼
5⅛	2⅜	Wach Rlty		11	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
16½	12¼	Walgreen 1	10	12	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
33⅜	28⅛	WlkrA 1.40a	9	6	31¼	31	31¼	+ ¼
24⅞	18⅛	WallBus .60	10	13	22⅛	22¼	22⅛	+ ⅛
20	11½	WallMu .80a	7	22	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
17⅜	12¾	WalMart .08	17	82	14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ½
12½	8⅜	Warnaco .80		6	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
27⅛	20½	Wrnc pf1.50		1	25½	25½	25½	— ½
10	6⅛	WrnerCo .50	8	3	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
25⅛	17½	WrnCom .60	45	106	23⅞	23⅜	23⅞	+ ⅜
88	63½	WrnC pf4.25		2	81¾	81¼	81¼	— 3¼
51	35	WrnC pf1.25		2	47	47	47	— ½
38½	30⅛	WarnerL .92	16	312	34½	34⅛	34¼	— ¼
30½	16⅛	Warn S 1.20	15	4	26⅛	26	26¼	+ ⅜

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low
20	18⅛	WashGs .56	10	6	18¾	18⅝
15⅝	10⅝	WashNat .80	7	1	14⅝	14⅝
31½	25¼	WasN pf2.50		2	30½	30½
22½	19½	WasWat 1.56	8	2	21⅛	21⅛
9¾	6⅞	Waste Mgnt	8	3	7⅜	7⅜
35⅞	25	WelkinJ .32	11	15	26¼	26⅛
8⅛	4⅝	WayGos .40	17	4	6⅛	6⅛
7	4	Wean Unit	5	12	6⅝	6⅝
16¾	13⅞	Wea pf2.52k		7	16¾	16
9	5⅛	Weathrd .40	12	47	8⅝	8⅜
7⅜	3⅜	Webb Del E	11	97	5⅛	5⅛
11⅛	6¼	WellMcL .60	42	38	10	[illegible]
22½	15⅛	WellFgo .96	8	84	22⅛	22
8⅛	5⅝	WellFM .13e		10	7⅝	7⅝
15⅞	10	WescoF .70	8	1	14⅛	14⅛
42⅛	35	WstPtPep 2	9	2	39⅞	39⅝
11⅞	9⅛	WnAirL .40a	28	56	9⅞	9⅝
23⅛	17⅛	WnBnc 1.40	7	54	22⅛	22
15⅛	11⅛	WnNoA .20r	4	31	13	12⅝
13¼	6	Wn Pac Ind	11	8	12⅞	12⅝
18⅛	12¼	WnPubl .80b	7	43	17⅛	17⅛
19⅝	15⅛	WUnion .40	8	412	18⅛	17⅞
60	56	WnUn pf 6		1	64	[illegible]
50	44	WnUn pf4.60		2	49¼	49
18⅛	13	WestgEl .97	6	766	16	15⅝
48½	43½	Westg pf3.80		z2560	48½	48⅛
47½	32½	Wstvco 1.50	12	44	45	44⅝
24⅞	16⅛	Weybrg 1.28	8	2	24½	24⅛
49⅝	37	Weyerhr .80	37	235	48⅛	47⅞
66⅞	55¼	Weyr pf2.80		23	65½	64⅞
22⅛	16	WheelFr .60	10	30	19¼	19
23⅞	16⅜	WheelPit Stl		10	20⅞	19⅞
34⅝	24⅛	Whirlpol .80	15	77	29¼	29
25½	18½	WhiteCons 1	6	33	22⅛	21⅝
9⅞	6⅛	White Mot		12	7⅝	7⅛
27¼	14⅛	Witnig 1.30		16	24	23⅝
6⅞	3	Whittaker	36	65	5⅛	5⅛
13⅞	9⅛	Wickes .25r		99	13¼	13
6⅜	4	WiebdtSt .28	7	9	6	5⅞
29	22½	WillmsCos 1	5	287	23½	22¾
7½	5⅜	WilshrO .10e	8	25	6⅝	6½
41⅛	38⅛	WinnDx 1.44	14	11	38⅞	38⅝
54	50	WinnDix B		1	51½	51½
9⅛	5⅛	Winnebago		86	7⅛	7
30	24⅛	WiscEl 1.92	10	25	26½	26
104	99	WisE pf8.90		z50	103	103
19¾	17	WisGas 1.70	9	55	17¾	17½
17⅞	16¾	WiscPL 1.52	9	29	17⅞	17⅝
18½	16	WiscPS 1.38	9	42	16¾	16⅝
29½	20½	Witco 1.20	11	41	27	26⅞
6⅜	3⅝	WolvrW .07a	12	6	6⅛	6
19½	13	Womefco .60	9	27	18⅛	18
10⅛	5½	WoodCp .05e	2	11	6⅜	6⅜
19⅛	13⅛	WoodPet .40	6	15	17¾	17⅜
27⅛	21⅛	Wolwth .20	7	159	24⅞	24⅛
39⅛	32⅛	Wolw pf2.20		1	35¼	35¼
6⅛	4	World Airw	2	36	5⅛	4⅞
71⅞	64⅛	Wrigly 2.40a	10	17	67⅜	67⅛
9⅞	5⅛	Wurlitzer .20	55	1	8⅛	8⅛
6⅞	2⅜	Wyly Corp		34	5⅛	5⅛
X						
68⅛	50⅞	XeroxCp 1	17	481	53⅝	52⅝
11⅛	7½	Xtra Inc	84	28	10¼	10⅛
Y						
10⅝	6¼	Yates Ind		11	9⅛	8⅞
11⅛	9⅛	YngSDr .15p	5	8	9⅛	9⅛
Z						
25⅛	17¾	ZaleCorp .80	7	357	19	18⅞
14⅛	11⅛	Zapata .30b	3	53	12⅛	12⅛
55½	49	Zapata pf2		1	48	48
9⅛	5⅝	Zayre Corp	9	76	9¼	9
40⅝	23⅛	ZenithRad 1	27	96	37	36⅜
14⅞	9⅛	ZurnInd .40	11	27	12⅛	12⅛

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

NEW YORK, April 22.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Frid.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	*92	*64
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	*1.35	*.60
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½, yd.	.37½	.26
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	212	200
Iron 2 Fdry, Phila., ton	213.92	213.92
Steel scrap No. 1 hvy Pitt.	91-92	61-62
Lead, spot, lb.	23½-23	24½
Copper elec., lb.	70½	63½-65
Tin (Straits), lb.	3.5214	3.47¼
Zinc, E. St. L. basis, lb.	37	38½-39
Silver N.Y., oz.	4.436	4.33
Gold N.Y., oz.	127.70	166.1
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's Index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	811.1	739.4

* Nominal.

NEW YORK FUTURES
April 23, 1976
SUGAR No. 11 (50 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
May	13.90	13.96	13.76	13.80	13.85

London Commodities

April 23, 1976

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Previous (close)
SUGAR				
May	184.50	182	184.25-184.50	182.30-182.45
Aug	185	182	184.90-185	182.60-182.75
Oct	184.50	182	184.25-184.50	182.60-182.65
Dec	184.43	184.25	184.25-184.40	182.30-182.40
Mar	183.95	183.75	183.75-183.95	181.25-181.50
May	183.70	183.60	183.60-183.70	180.95-181.40
Aug	183.85	183.75	183.75-183.85	180.50-181
Lots: 2,769.				
COCOA				
May	1080	1045	1075-1078	1033-1033.50
Jul	1073	1025	1064.50-1065	1018-1019
Sep	1014	966	1010-1013	977-978
Dec	949	926	944-946	918-920
Mar	926	906	925-925.50	895-897
May	915	894	915-915.50	884-886
Jul	900	880	899-900	874-875
Lots: 7,313.				
COFFEE				
May	1370	1338	1355-1358	1331-1334
Jul	1400	1355	1377-1379	1351-1352
Sep	1381	1348	1370-1373	1342-1346
Nov	1366	1339	1358-1366	1337-1338
Jan	1360	1331	1350-1351	1327-1338
Mar	1350	1329	1341-1347	1321-1325
May	1343	1330	1343-1350	1316-1324
Lots: 3,705.				

London Metals Market

April 23, 1976

	Today Bid - Asked	Previous Bid - Asked
Copper wire bars: spot	845 - 845.50	864.50 - 865
3 months	869.50 - 870	890 - 891
Cathodes: spot	842 - 843	856 - 857
3 months	865 - 866	882 - 883
Tin: spot	3,820 - 3,825	3,840 - 3,845
3 months	3,918 - 3,920	3,925 - 3,930
Lead: spot	264 - 265	264.50 - 265.50
3 months	273.50 - 274	274 - 274.50
Zinc: spot	433.50 - 434.50	422.50 - 443.50
3 months	449 - 450	456.50 - 457
Silver: spot	244 - 244.30	241 - 242
3 months	250.60 - 250.70	248 - 248.50

Paris Commodities

April 22, 1976

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Ch.
SUGAR				
Jul	—	—	1,600-1,610	+30
Aug	1,630	1,604	1,620-1,622	+33
Oct	1,645	1,630	1,640-1,643	+31
Nov	1,615	1,610	1,615-1,617	+15
Jan	1,629	1,615	1,627-1,632	+24
Mar	1,635	1,620	1,635-1,637	+25
May	1,627	—	1,635-1,640	+20
Jul	—	—	1,635-1,640	+20
Lots: 125.				
COCOA				
April	—	—	— - 915	+20
May	921	895	905- 910	+13
Jul	935	925	920- —	+40
Sep	916	881	912- 914	+42
Dec	825	796	823- 824	+39
Mar	792	689	— - 815	+55
May	Unq.		Unq.	
Lots: 619.				

U.S. Commodity Prices

Jul	14.15	14.20	14.20	14.02	14.07
Sep	14.08	14.14	13.94	13.99	14.00
Oct	14.05	14.14	13.93	13.94	13.96
Mar	13.97	14.00	13.81	13.83	13.90
May	13.89	13.98	13.80	13.80	13.80
Jul	13.86	13.90	13.75	13.75	13.78
Sep	13.85	13.90	13.75	13.78	13.80

Sales: 5,220.

WOOL
No trades.

COCOA (30,000 lbs)

May	86.50	89.15	86.50	89.10S	85.20
Jul	83.50	83.50	83.50	83.50S	81.50
Sep	79.75	79.75	79.65	79.75S	77.75
Dec	74.75	74.25	73.95	74.25S	72.25
Mar	71.55	71.55	71.55	71.55S	69.55
May	69.95	69.95	69.95	69.95S	67.95
Jul	68.55	68.55	68.55	68.55S	66.55
Sep	67.00	67.25	67.00	67.25S	65.25

Sales: 920.

COPPER (25,000 lbs)

Apr	70.40	70.40	70.40	70.60S	70.60
May	70.50	71.70	70.20	70.80S	70.80
Jun	71.10	71.10	71.10	71.30S	71.30
Jul	71.80	72.70	71.20	71.80S	71.70
Sep	72.60	73.50	71.90	72.50S	72.50
Dec	73.60	74.60	72.90	73.60S	73.50
Jan	73.90	75.00	73.30	73.80S	73.80
Mar	74.20	75.20	73.70	74.20S	74.20
May	74.70	75.60	74.00	74.60S	74.60

Sales estimated: 7,200.

POTATOES (50,000 lbs)

May	9.70	10.34	9.65	10.34	9.86
Nov	5.25	5.42	5.25	5.38	5.25
Mar	6.28	6.45	6.28	6.42	6.29
Apr	6.93	7.20	6.93	A7.18	B6.84
May	8.05	8.37	8.05	8.33	8.08

Sales: 2,504.

SILVER (5,000 troy oz.)

Apr	441.50	441.50	439.00	439.90S	440.10
May	442.00	445.50	438.30	439.50S	440.90
Jun	442.50	443.50	442.50	442.07S	443.40
Jul	447.50	450.90	443.10	444.50S	445.00
Sep	453.80	455.00	449.30	449.30S	451.40
Dec	462.80	464.50	453.00	458.80S	460.50
Jan	466.00	467.00	460.50	461.80S	463.50
Mar	471.80	472.80	467.50	467.90S	467.70
May	480.00	480.00	474.00	474.00S	475.90
Jul	484.80	486.50	480.00	480.10S	482.10

Sales: Estimated 8,500.

ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)

May	59.99	59.55	59.25	59.30	B59.65
Jul	64.35	61.40	60.70	60.70	B61.40
Sep	62.80	63.00	62.40	62.50	B63.00
Nov	63.45	63.45	63.25	B63.20	B63.90
Jan	64.20	64.20	63.85	B64.00	64.70
Mar	65.30	65.80	65.80	B65.00	65.70

Sales: 350.

COTTON No. 2 (50,000 lbs)

May	60.90	61.25	60.70	60.70	60.55
Jul	62.05	62.20	61.75	61.80	61.50
Oct	61.80	62.35	61.40	62.10	61.25
Dec	60.55	61.00	60.55	60.80	60.27
Mar	61.45	61.75	61.40	61.65	60.90
May	62.00	62.25	62.00	B62.00	61.35
Jul	62.30	62.30	62.30	B62.25	61.55

Sales: 4,750.

GOLD (100-troy ounce contracts)

Jun	127.70	129.20	127.70	127.90S	127.90
Aug	128.70	129.20	128.70	128.90S	128.90
Oct	130.00	130.00	130.00	130.03S	130.00
Dec	131.70	131.20	131.10	131.10S	131.10
Feb	132.50	132.70	132.50	132.30S	132.30
Apr	133.80	134.00	133.80	133.60S	133.50
Jun	134.90	135.30	134.90	134.93S	134.70
Aug	136.50	136.70	136.50	136.20S	136.00

Sales: Estimated 802.

Sep	16.75	16.75	16.32	16.32	16.85
Oct	16.80	16.82	16.45	16.45	16.91
Dec	17.03	17.05	16.60	16.60	17.05
Jan	17.10	17.10	16.65	16.70	17.13
Mar	17.20	17.20	16.85	16.85	17.22
May	17.25	17.28	17.02	17.02	17.33

SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)

May	135.50	135.80	133.30	133.50	135.40
Jl	138.70	139.10	136.70	136.70	138.70
Ag	140.50	140.50	138.00	138.00	140.00
Sep	141.80	141.80	139.00	139.50	141.10
Oct	142.90	143.00	140.00	141.00	142.30
Dec	145.00	145.00	142.20	143.00	144.30
Jan	146.10	146.10	144.00	145.00	146.00
Mar	148.00	148.00	146.40	147.50	148.00
May	148.30	148.50	147.50	148.50	149.20

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

Apr	443.00	446.00	439.00	440.50	441.00
May	443.00	446.00	440.00	441.50	441.00
Jun	444.00	448.50	440.50	443.00	442.00
Aug	451.00	453.50	445.50	447.00	448.00
Oct	455.50	459.00	451.50	453.50	453.50
Dec	461.50	465.00	458.50	459.50	459.50
Feb	468.50	471.00	464.50	465.00	465.50
Apr	474.00	477.50	471.20	471.20	471.80
Jun	482.40	484.00	476.50	477.30	478.20
Aug	488.40	488.40	483.60	483.60	484.30

LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)

Jun	47.70	48.30	47.10	48.80	47.95
Aug	47.20	47.72	46.75	47.40	47.50
Oct	46.75	46.75	46.10	46.50	46.60
Dec	46.25	46.45	46.02	46.40	46.35
Feb	46.10	46.10	45.60	b45.97	b46.15
Apr	45.75	45.90	45.60	45.65	45.75

Sales: June 7888; Aug 3536; Oct 1367; Dec 175; Feb 54; April 19.
Open Interest: April 55; June 13716; Aug 11099; Oct 4242; Dec 2389; Feb 791; April 11.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)

Jun	52.30	52.40	51.2[illegible]
Aug	48.45	48.45	47.3[illegible]
Oct	43.35	43.35	42.75
Dec	42.70	42.85	42.3[illegible]
Feb	41.90	41.95	41.2[illegible]
Apr	40.05	40.20	39.80
Jun	39.60	40.50	39.6[illegible]
Jul			

Sales: June 2688; July [illegible] Oct 147; Dec 102; Feb 8; April [illegible] July 0.
Open interest: April 4; June [illegible] 3415; Aug 1668; Oct 1190; [illegible] 221; April 91; June 2; July 1.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)

May	42.90	43.25	[illegible]
Jun	45.25	45.40	[illegible]
Sep	52.90	52.60	[illegible]
Nov	51.85	52.25	[illegible]
Dec	56.10	56.20	[illegible]

Sales: May 94; June 54; Sep [illegible] Dec 17.
Open interest: April 7; May 583; Sep 506; Nov 85; Dec [illegible]

PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)

May	76.65	76.65	[illegible]
Jul	76.30	76.45	[illegible]
Aug	73.70	74.80	[illegible]
Feb	64.80	64.80	[illegible]
Mar	63.15	63.40	[illegible]

Sales: May 1430; July [illegible] Feb 193; March 6.
Open interest: May [illegible] Aug 1495; Feb 525; March [illegible]
b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

GOLD (100-troy ounce contracts)

Jun	127.90	128.20	127.80
Sep	129.40	129.70	129.2[illegible]
Dec	131.00	131.60	131.00
Mar	133.30	133.30	133.10
Jun	135.40	135.90	135.30
Sep	137.50	137.60	137.50

Sales: Jun 350; Sep 190; [illegible] 10; Jun 10; Sep 10.

CHICAGO FUTURES
April 23, 1976

WHEAT (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
May	3.48	3.48½	3.35¼	3.35¾	3.46
Jul	3.56½	3.56½	3.43	3.43¾	3.54
Sep	3.64	3.64	3.51¼	3.51¾	3.62¼
Dec	3.76	3.76	3.62½	3.62½	3.73½
Mar	3.85	3.85	3.77¼	3.72¼	3.84

CORN (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
May	2.69¾	2.69¾	2.67½	2.68	2.68
Jul	2.72¾	2.74½	2.72¼	2.72½	2.72½
Sep	2.71¼	2.72	2.69½	2.70½	2.70¼
Dec	2.69½	2.69½	2.65½	2.66¼	2.68
Mar	2.75	2.75½	2.72	2.74	2.75
May	2.80	2.80	2.76¼	2.77¾	2.79

SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
May	4.86½	4.87	4.77¾	4.78½	4.86½
Jul	4.95	4.95½	4.85½	4.86	4.94½
Aug	5.00	5.00	4.89½	4.89½	4.99
Sep	5.04	5.04	4.94	4.94	5.03½
Nov	5.11½	5.13½	5.02	5.02	5.11½
Jan	5.19	5.20	5.09	5.09	5.19
Mar	5.27½	5.27½	5.17	5.17¼	5.26¼
May	5.32¾	5.33½	5.24¼	5.24¼	5.33½

SOYBEAN OIL (6,0000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
May	16.35	16.35	15.90	16.00	16.43
Jul	16.45	16.55	16.05	16.12	16.63
Aug	16.60	16.65	16.20	16.22	16.72

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev	1976 High	1976 Low
Amsterdam	102.60	102.80	106.60	97.40
Brussels	122.74	122.95	133.02	121.78
Frankfurt	153.66	155.45	159.86	150.34
London 30	401.00	405.20	418.60	381.60
London 500	176.07	178.74	181.37	161.71
Milan	75.52	75.65	91.17	72.23
Paris	99.90	98.70	112.10	98.70
Sydney	453.26	454.03	472.91	444.73
Tokyo (n)	333.73	336.36	344.51	326.25
Tokyo (o)	4573.31	4573.08	4684.25	4403.06
Zurich	295.10	296.90	304.00	289.10

(n) New (o) Old.

Tokyo Exchange

April 23, 1976

	Price Yen
Asahi Glass	330
Canon	416
Dai Nip. Print.	492
Fuji Bank	325
Fuji Photo	525
Hitachi	201
Honda Motor	727
C. Itoh	306
Japan Air L.	1,680
Kansai El. Pwr.	697
Kao Soap	520
Kirin Brewery	390
Komatsu	390
Kubota	325
Matsu Ind.	632

Matsu E[illegible], Mitsubi H[illegible], Mitsubi C[illegible], Mitsui Co[illegible], Mitsukoshi, Nippon E[illegible], Sharp, Shiseido, Sony Corp, Sumitomo, Taisho Ma[illegible], Takeda, Teijin, Tokio Mar[illegible], Toray, Toyota

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هكذا من الأصل

Amex Nationwide Trading (2:30 p.m.) April 23

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
		AAR Cp .30	17	2	10	10	10	
		AAV Cos .28	5	4	7¼	7	7¼	+ ¼
		Action .15e	7	9	7½	7	7	
		Adam Russl	11	31	4⅝	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
		ADM Indust		4	1	1	1	— ⅛
		AdobeOil .16	18	9	11¼	11	11	— ⅛
		A&EPlast P	6	20	7½	7¼	7½	
		Aegis Corp	9	20	1¾	1½	1½	
		AeroFlo .15e	4	7	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
		Aeronca Inc	14	4	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
		AffilCap .08t		9	3¼	3¼	3¼	
		Affil Cap wt		10	¼	¼	¼	
		Affil Hsp .24	7	22	7½	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
		Affil Pub .48	6	19	10¼	10	10⅛	— ⅛
		Alan Wood		2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
		Alaska Airl	3	10	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
		Alba Waldn	7	23	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
		Alcolac .15e	7	5	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛
		Allegh Airl		22	5½	5¼	5⅜	— ¼
		AllegA pfC 3		2	24½	24½	24½	
		AllegA wtO		2	2½	2½	2½	
		Alleg Cp wt		9	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
		AlldArt Ind		55	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
		AlldThr 1.40	9	21	30½	29½	30½	+ 1½
		Alpha Ind		1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
		Altamil .10e	6	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
		Altec Corp	14	7	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
		Altec Cp wt		1	⅛	⅛	⅛	—1-16
		AllerFds .50	7	7	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
		Alcoa pf3.75		z100	47	47	47	— ½
		AMAX wt		6	10¾	10⅝	10¾	— ½
		A GarPd .34	6	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ¼
		AmInt Pict	4	27	4¾	4⅝	4¾	
		A Israel .11r	5	5	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
		AMaizeA .40	5	13	12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
		AMaizeB .40	4	25	12⅛	11¾	11¾	— ⅜
		AmMot Inns		12	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅜
		AmPetrof 2	7	4	33⅞	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅜
		A Precs .20e	7	7	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
		A SafEq .11t	9	15	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
		AmSci Eng	19	23	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
		AMIC Cp	9	15	17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜
		AndreR .28e	12	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
		Angio C .12e	8	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
		Anken .20	13	44	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
		Anthony .19t	8	27	7¼	7	7	— ¼
		Appld Data	14	3	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ¼
		Aquit Ca .30	18	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
		ArminCp .12	5	24	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
		Arrow Elect	7	5	4¼	4¼	4¼	
		Arwood .40a	5	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
		Asamera .25	8	82	11⅛	11	11	
		Aspro .50a	6	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
		Astrex Inc	58	17	3½	3½	3½	
		Atl Richf wt		18	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
		Atlas CM B	13	58	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
		Atlas Cp wt		40	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
		Augatinc .15	16	1	14	14	14	— ⅛
		Austral Oil	13	13	13¼	13⅛	13¼	
		Auto Train	15	11	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
		Automat Rad	77	33	9¼	9	9¼	+ ¼
		AVC Cp .20e	3	3	12½	12⅜	12½	+ ⅛
		AVEMC .07	7	5	3½	3¼	3¼	— ¼
		Avondal 1.20	9	1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ¼
		B						
		BadgrMt .50	1	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
		BakerEl .20	7	6	10⅛	9¾	10⅛	+ ⅛
		BaldwS .32a		38	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅜
		BanFd 1.12e		10	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
		BangPun wt		10	⅞	⅞	⅞	
		BanstrCH Lt	13	26	10¼	9¾	10¼	+ ⅜
		Banner .06	6	3	5	5	5	— ⅛
		Barclay .04	14	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
		Barnwel Ind	32	7	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
		BarryR .03r	8	10	7⅛	6¾	7⅛	+ ⅛
		Barth Sp .20	10	4	3¼	3¼	3¼	
		Baruch Fost	27	12	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
		Bell Ind .08	9	11	3⅝	3½	3½	— ¼
		Benrus Crp	8	18	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
		Berg Bruns	21	22	15½	15¼	15⅜	— ⅛
		Brg B pf1.15		32	26⅛	25¾	26	— ⅛
		BernzOma		1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
		Berlea Corp	7	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
		BervenC .12		16	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
		Bic Pen .36	11	17	12⅞	12	12¼	+ ⅛
		BinnySm .72	7	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
		Blessng .05e	8	7	6	6	6	
		Blount .10e	6	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
		Bluebird Inc	6	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
		BoltBer .20		2	7¾	7¾	7¾	
		Bowne .24	8	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	
		BowVall .10	106	50	22½	22⅛	22¼	— ½
		BradRa .15e	6	8	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ⅛
		BradfdC .20	11	128	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
		Branch .20	11	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
		BraniftAr wt		10	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
		Brascan A 1	3	13	11¾	11½	11¾	— ⅛
		BraunEn .60	11	3	20	20	20	
		BrewerC .80	10	18	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
		BroDart Ind	6	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
		BrooksP .28	5	11	12½	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅜
		BrownCo wt		5	4	4	4	
		BrnF A .52b	6	1	13	13	13	
		BrwnF pf.40		6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
		BRT Rt .30e		1	13-16	13-16	13-16	
		BTU Eng		4	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
		Buehler Cp	8	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
		Builders Inc	7	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
		Bunkr 1.09	9	5	15¼	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅛
		Burgess Ind	8	5	5¼	5¼	5¼	—
		Burnslnt .60	8	14	9⅞	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
		Butlerint .50	5	39	12⅞	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
		ButtesG Oil	6	25	22⅞	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅞
		C						
		Cablcom Gn	6	10	7¼	7	7	— ¼
		Caldor .25	10	24	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
		Calcomp		11	5⅛	5	5⅛	
		Cal Life Cp	5	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
		Cal PriCm 1	10	8	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
		Camco Inc	7	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
		CaChbA .25e		4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
		Campinl .40b	5	31	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
		CdnExp GO		8	3⅛	3 7-16	3½	
		Cdn Homstd	16	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
		CdnMarc .20	8	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	
		Cdn Merrill	19	5	6	6	6	
		Capehart Cp		18	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
		Carbon .80a	5	24	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	— ⅛
		Caressa .30	7	6	7¾	7¼	7¾	+ ⅛
		Carnat 1.40	14	33	69	68¼	69	
		Carr wt		47	⅞	⅞	7-16	
		Carrols Dev		6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
		CasFd 1.38a	4	14	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
		Castleton In	9	66	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
		Cavitrn .10e	9	8	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
		ColluCraft	9	5	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
		CinlSec .35e		1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
		Cenvill Com		1	8	8	8	
		CerM pf2.25		50	19¾	19⅝	19¾	
		Certron Cp		76	15-16	15-16	15-16	
		Celec Corp	13	7	2	2	2	
				139	5⅞	5⅛	5⅞	— ⅛
		Chartr Ved	7	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
		CHB Food	4	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
		CHC Cp .30t	3	3	5¾	5¾	5¾	
		Chem Exp	7	54	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
		Child World	9	4	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	— ⅛
		Christian Co	15	18	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
		Cinerama		2	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
		Circle K .32	6	8	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
		Citation .40		6	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
		CityGsFl .60	5	5	9	9	9	
		CK Pet .10e	12	310	17⅞	17¼	17⅞	+ ⅝
		Clarkson .16	6	5	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
		Clausing .64	4	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ¼
		CMI Corp	5	12	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
		CMI Inv wt		1	⅜	⅜	⅜	+1-16
		Coachm .20e	11	42	30½	30	30⅛	— ⅜
		Cohen Hatfd		2	1½	1½	1½	
		Cohuinc .12t	12	6	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
		ColeNat .60	8	24	12¼	12	12¼	+ ⅛
		Coleman .52	15	19	17¼	16¾	16¾	— ⅜
		Colon Coml		2	4	3⅞	3⅞	
		ColwellC .28	9	8	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
		ColwMtg wt		5	¼	¼	¼	
		CombE .05r	11	44	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
		ComAll .30a	6	8	13⅜	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
		ComMll .60b	6	7	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
		Comdor BM		3	6⅝	6½	6½	
		CoPsycC .20	7	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
		Compac Cp		24	3⅞	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
		Comput Inst		11	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
		Conchem .40	19	8	12	11¾	11¾	— ½
		Concrd Fab	3	14	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅜
		Condec Crp	4	5	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
		Connlly Con	6	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
		Conroy .05t	17	28	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
		Con Oil Gas	11	63	11⅛	10⅞	11	— ⅜
		Cons Ref .48	12	5	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
		Consyne Cp	14	25	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
		Cont Tel wt		101	15-16	⅞	15-16	
		Cook Ind .40	8	6	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅛
		CookPV .40	5	3	11½	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
		Cooper Jar		4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
		Cordon Intl	12	16	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
		Core Labs	9	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
		CorrBlk 1.20	9	8	22¼	22	22	
		Cott Corp	7	6	3	3	3	
		CoxCbl Com	21	4	16¾	16⅝	16¾	
		Craig .20	6	36	14⅝	14	14	— ⅛
		CramrE .13t	462	11	4⅝	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
		Cross AT .92	13	30	34½	34	34½	+ ½
		CwnCPt .60r	3	2	19⅝	19½	19½	— ⅜
		CruicR .55e	8	16	6⅛	6	6	
		CrystlO .40c		4	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
		CSE Cp .40	4	7	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
		Cubic Cp .22	10	12	12⅛	11⅞	12	— ¼
		Curtis Math	9	2	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
		CW Tran .40	9	1	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
		D						
		Damson Oil	18	1	5½	5½	5½	
		Danielin .14	7	12	16½	16⅛	16⅛	
		Data Dcuml	6	1	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	
		Dataprod	12	452	10⅝	10	10⅝	
		DayMin .10p		2	6⅞	6½	6½	— ⅛
		DCL Inc	5	1	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
		Del Labs .28	7	4	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	— ⅛
		Den Tal Ez	10	9	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
		De Co Am	9	20	7⅛	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
		Diebold VC		2	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
		Dielcon Inc	6	5	5	4⅞	5	— ⅛
		DilardSt .40	7	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
		Diodes Inc		14	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
		Diversey .56	6	10	12¾	12½	12½	— ⅛
		Divrsl In wt		26	⅛	1-16	1-16	
		Dixilyn .30e	4	73	8⅝	8¼	8¼	
		Dome Petrl	12	147	37⅝	36⅞	36⅞	+ ⅛
		Domtar 1.60	1	1	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
		Donkeny Wi	4	7	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
		DowneyS .40	6	7	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛	+ ½
		DrexUt 1.20		1	17	17	17	
		DrgFair .40	6	312	1⅝	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
		DuplxPd .80	5	5	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	
		Dur Tst .25b	10	7	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
		Dynicin .86e	7	29	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
		DynAmer	8	31	6½	5¾	5¾	
		E						
		Eagle Cloth		2	1½	1½	1½	
		ErlScheb .40	12	2	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
		EarthRes 1	6	17	15⅞	15⅛	15¼	
		Ecodyne	8	18	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
		Edgilon .50r	6	7	28⅛	28	28⅛	
		Edo Corp	8	30	9	8¾	9	+ ⅛
		Edwrds .40a	5	24	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
		EganM .20a	6	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
		EnrnhPh .10	6	7	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
		ElcorCh .02e	9	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
		Elect Asist	6	3	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
		Elect Resch		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
		ElectrnicA 1	36	7	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
		ELT .10e	2	7	10½	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
2½	1⅛	Ero Ind	27	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
6⅝	4⅞	Espey Mfg	16	1	6⅝	6	6¼	— ⅛
10⅝	4¾	EsqRad .30e	5	10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	6⅝	EscxCh .24	6	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
9⅝	7¼	EvanAr .10r	7	6	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
		F						
7⅞	4	Fab Ind	6	28	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
13⅜	10	FabricCtr .12	8	73	10¾	10⅜	10½	
5⅛	2⅞	Fairfld Nob		2	4	4	4	
42	28⅝	FalconS .80	4	36	40¾	40	40	— ½
8⅝	4⅞	FamDolr .16	9	2	7	7	7	
2⅞	1¼	Fash Fabric		18	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
13	7¾	FavDrg .10e	9	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
5⅛	[illegible]	FDI Inc .01e		23	4½	4	4	— ⅜
5¼	4⅛	Fed Resrces		32	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
15¼	14⅛	FedMart .60	6	2	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
11¼	8	Felmnt .24e	30	1	9	9	9	
8½	5	Felsway .32	6	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
3⅛	1⅛	Fibrebrd wt		3	3	3	3	
5⅞	3⅞	Fideico Gth		4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
10½	5¼	Filmwy .85t	8	18	8¼	8	8	— ¼
7¾	5⅞	FinGen .36b	8	31	7	7	7	— ⅛
7½	5¾	FlCon .68e	9	10	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
1⅝	½	Fst Rlty Inv		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
6⅞	5⅞	FstSLSh .12		12	8⅛	8	8⅛	— ⅛
17	9¾	Fischr .48t	6	7	14	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
6⅝	2½	Flagstaf	6	92	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
20½	15⅛	Flight Safty	9	7	18¼	18¼	18¼	
[illegible]	.16	Flock Ind		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
35⅞	23⅞	FlukeJ .72t	1	2	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
19⅛	13⅛	Fly Dia Oil	7	135	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	
5⅝	3¾	Fodrm .20a	4	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
9⅝	7⅛	FoteM .25e	7	13	9	9	9	
32	28	Fote pf2.20		1	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
8⅞		Forest City	17	16	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
12⅝	8⅛	FoxStaP .40	10	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
3¼	1⅝	Franklin Rl		12	3¾	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
10⅞	6⅞	FrankNu .32	9	79	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
21⅞	17⅛	Fresnillo .40	7	2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
5½	3⅞	Friedm .24b	4	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
10⅝	8⅛	Frigimp .5t	7	5	9	9	9	
17⅞	12⅝	Frigitronic	26	159	16	14⅞	15	
8	5⅛	Frontier Air	7	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
		G						
11¼	9⅝	Gabriel .30	6	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
7⅞	4	Galaxy Cpl	10	8	5	5	5	
3⅞	2⅝	Garcia Corp		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5⅞	1⅞	Gaylord .05e	7	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
37⅞	25⅞	Gearhart .48	8	11	36⅞	35⅞	35⅞	+ ⅛
1½	¾	Gen Buildrs		1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
17	13¼	Gen Ed Svc	8	1	14	14	14	+ ¼
2	1⅛	Gen Employ		10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
4¼	1¼	G Housewar	8	2	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
2¼	1⅛	Gen Recrat		5	1¾	1⅝	1¾	
4⅞	1⅞	Gen Resrch	6	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
[illegible]	⅝	Gen Resrcs		8	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
3¼	1½	Genge Inc	9	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
2	1¼	Genisc Tch	8	5	1½	1½	1½	
4⅞	1⅞	Geon Ind		6	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
4⅞	2⅞	Gerber Scl		13	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
17⅞	14¼	GiantFd .80	5	4	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
8⅝	6⅞	GiantYel .40	100	30	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
4	1¼	GIT Ind wt	3	4	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
10¾	2½	Gladding Cp		32	8⅝	8	8⅝	
5⅞	2½	Glasrock Pr	44	3	4	4	4	— ⅛
33½	28¾	Glatflt 1.52	6	8	33½	33½	33½	
13⅛	6¾	GlenDis .23t	8	19	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
15	9½	Globser .30	6	2	13½	13½	13½	
16⅝	10⅛	Golden Cycl	120	8	12	11½	12	+ ½
11	4⅞	GoldnW .16e	9	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
1⅜	¾	Goldfield Cp	43	17	15-16	⅞	⅞	—1-16
4⅞	2½	GoodLS .07r	78	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
7¼	2⅝	Goodrich wt		36	6½	6⅛	6⅛	
19⅞	15	GormR .90b	7	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
1⅝	3-16	Gouldinc wt		68	¼	3-16	3-16	
4⅛	3	GouldIT .42e		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
10⅛	6⅝	GrandCtl .30	6	2	10	10	10	
5⅝	2⅝	Gt Am Ind	4	5	4⅝	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
3⅞	2⅝	GtBasin Pet		22	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
4⅞	4	GtScots .18r	19	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	2⅞	Greenman	7	24	4½	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅜
4⅞	3	Greyhd C	44	43	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
8⅛	5	GRI Cp .40	26	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
17	13½	Griesd 1.15e		1	17	17	17	
2½	1¼	Gruen Ind		15	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+ ⅛
1½	1¼	GSC En .42c	18	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
2	1¼	GTI Corp		18	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
⅜	⅛	GuardMt wt		6	¼	¼	¼	
7⅝	4¾	GuardCh .40	8	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
7¾	5⅛	Guilford .20	5	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
34	27	GlfOilCan 1	10	1	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅛
7⅝	3¼	Glfstrm LD		3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
		H						
1⅞	¾	Halco Prod		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅞	3⅞	HampD .15e	4	8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
8½	5⅝	Hampin Ind	5	33	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅛
14½	12¼	Hanovr Petr	28	138	14	14	14	
12⅛	11⅛	HanvrSh .60	5	4	11	11	11	
21⅝	17	Harland .32	11	13	18⅝	18	18	— ⅜
27	14⅞	Harmn .30b	7	11	23½	22½	23¼	+ ½
14⅞	10⅝	HartzM .10e	13	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
8⅝	3½	Hasbro Ind	7	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	6⅛	Hasting .40a	5	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
6⅝	5⅝	Health Chm	8	6	5⅝	5½	5½	
5⅞	3⅝	HealthM .30	6	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
3¼	1⅝	Heinick .05e	8	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
15¼	8¼	Her Mal .48	6	13	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
4¾	3⅛	HIG Inc .15t	3	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
8¼	5⅞	HiShear .27e	13	1	6	6	6	— ⅛
6⅛	2⅝	Highind Cap		12	6⅞	6½	6⅞	+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅞	Hiilhavn .32	8	6	6	5⅞	6	+ ¼
13¼	8⅝	Hiplrnic .20	12	1	9	9	9	— ⅛
3½	2	Holly Corp	5	3	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	+ ⅛
34⅝	24⅞	HomeOA .50	10	5	32	32	32	
20	16⅞	HormelG 1	6	6	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	5⅝	HospM .55e	8	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
14	11¼	Holelin 1.40	10	5	14	14	14	
8⅞	4	HousRon .30	8	7	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
50⅞	32⅝	HouOilM .80	23	317	50	49⅞	49⅞	— ⅝
7⅝	3¼	Howell .05e	4	12	6	6	6	— ⅛
37	28⅝	HubelB 1.40	10	4	32¼	32⅛	32¼	+ ⅛
5⅞	4	HuckMfg .20	10	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
41¼	33¼	HudB O 1.40	10	2	37¼	37¼	37¼	— ⅛
9⅞	6	Huffman .40	8	2	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
3⅝	2	HuntHlt .05r	5	2	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
23¼	17⅞	HuskyO .80	6	13	21	20⅞	21	— ⅛
5⅞	3⅞	Hycel Inc	24	3	4⅞	4	4	
		I						
9½	7	ICB Cp .20e	12	6	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
10¼	4¼	ICM R 1.15e	13	103	7⅛	7	7	+ ⅛
8	6⅝	ImpCh .22e	9	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
25⅝	20⅛	ImpOil A .80	12	58	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	
20⅛	9	Incoterm A	13	25	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ¼
2¼	1⅛	IndianHd wt		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
47	43	IndplPL pf 4		z100	45	44	44	— 1
2½	1½	Inflight Svc	5	5	2	2	2	
3½	1⅝	Inolex Corp		1	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
2½	13-16	Instrum Sys		134	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
24	8	InsSy pf.25e		2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
3⅝	1⅝	Integrt Res	7	24	2¾	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
5	2⅝	Intrmedco	7	25	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
2¼	1⅛	Intl Banknot	7	69	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
23	18	Int Cour .24	13	15	18½	18½	18½	
11½	8	IntGenin .70	5	3	10	10	10	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅞	Int Proteins		3	2½	2½	2½	
7⅝	4⅝	IntSeaw .05e	4	14	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
4⅛	1¼	Intl Stretch		2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
36	26⅝	IntSyCon .25	8	31	30⅞	30	30⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	9⅞	Interpool	6	7	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
11½	5	Interway Cp		1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
2½	1	Investm Fla		2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
14⅞	9⅛	InvDivers A	8	4	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
3⅞	2⅝	InvDivers B	7	45	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
6⅞	3⅞	Irvinlnd .16t	6	12	6⅝	6	6⅝	+ ½
4⅞	3½	ISC Finl .30	16	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
8	6⅝	IsraID 1.29e		3	7¼	7¼	7¼	
		J						
11⅞	8¼	Jaclyn .36a	5	10	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
8½	4½	Jamswy .11t	5	5	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
5⅞	2	Jetronic Ind	10	10	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
20⅝	15½	John Pd .30	11	26	15⅞	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
4⅛	3½	Juniper Pet	11	17	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
4⅝	2⅝	Jupiter Ind		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
		K						
8¾	3⅞	K Tefln .15e	14	12	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
13½	8	Kaisrlnd .26	4	311	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	5⅛	KaneMill wt		12	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
54½	45	KnGE pf4.50		z20	48½	48½	48½	
7⅞	7¼	KapokT .20t	12	1	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅛
28¼	10⅞	Kewanee .40	9	77	25⅞	24⅞	25¼	— ⅝
9	5⅝	Keystlnd .30	5	4	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
2	1½	Kin Ark Crp	9	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
11	7⅞	KingRd .15e	12	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
41⅝	19⅞	Kirbyln .22c	5	3	20½	20½	20½	
5⅞	1⅞	Kit Mfg		1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
2⅝	1⅝	KleerVu Ind		40	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
10⅞	4¾	Kleinerts		13	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
19⅝	10½	KnickT .05e	8	16	18⅞	18½	18¾	+ ⅛
3⅞	1⅞	Knott Hotel		10	3⅞	3½	3½	— ⅛
26¼	18⅞	Kollmor .50	12	3	24⅞	24	24⅞	+ ½
15⅞	9½	KuhnStr .15	7	3	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
		L						
4⅞	2⅝	LaBarge .06	4	62	3¼	3	3⅛	— ⅛
14⅞	7	LafyRad .26	10	21	10¼	10	10	— ¼
2⅝	1⅝	Lake Shore	4	7	2⅝	2¼	2⅛	
6⅝	3⅝	LaMaur .20	15	14	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	La QuintaM	7	7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
2⅞	1⅝	LaTour Bck	25	6	2½	2½	2½	
4⅛	3⅞	Laneco .08e	5	6	4	4	4	
10⅝	6⅝	LeeRon .28a	5	7	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
17⅞	15⅞	LeeEntr .44	10	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
2⅞	1⅝	Lee Natl		1	2	2	2	— ⅛
4	1⅝	Leisure Tec		4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
10	5⅝	Liberty Fab	8	6	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	4	Lightolr .08e	8	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
4⅞	2⅞	Lincoln Am	19	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
8⅞	4⅞	LoewThe wt		20	7½	7	7	
3	1⅝	Logistic .06e		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	LTVCorp wt		19	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
		M						
7⅝	4⅛	Lundy Elec	14	4	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
4⅝	1	Lynch Corp		26	3½	3⅛	3½	
1⅝	⅝	Macrod Ind		1	⅞	⅞	⅞	—1-16
2⅞	1 3-16	Marinduq B	58	12	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜	
24⅞	18	MarkCtl .20	6	33	22	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
10⅝	5⅝	Marlene Ind	5	3	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
8⅞	4⅝	Marshal Ind	6	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
32¼	21	MarlPr .50e	8	249	27	26	26⅞	+ ⅝
10⅞	6⅝	Masind .20e	5	8	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
37⅞	23⅞	Masnelin .30	6	5	28⅞	28⅛	28⅞	+ ⅝
3⅝	1⅝	Masters Ion	18	4	3	2⅞	3	
9⅞	4⅝	MaterRe .20	17	2	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
7⅝	4	MaulBro .12	7	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅝	McCulO .21t	23	99	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
19	13⅞	McDonh .70	5	5	17½	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
10⅝	6⅞	McIntsh .50	5	2	10	10	10	
13½	10⅝	Means FW 1	7	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
8	5⅝	Medalst .40b	7	4	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
2¼	15-16	Medaln Grp		20	1	1	1	— ⅛
8⅞	5⅝	Medenco .72	7	8	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
19½	14¼	MediaGn .34	9	15	17½	17¼	17¼	
17	7⅝	MegoInt .16	5	10	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	
16⅝	11½	Mem Co .80	6	6	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	1¼	Mich Genl	6	7	3	3	3	
19⅞	13⅝	MichSug 1a	3	27	19¼	19	19	— ⅛
3⅝	3	Mich S pf.24		3	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
11½	5½	Micklbry .16	6	3	9⅝	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
8	3⅛	Midld Co .10		4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
15⅞	10	MidlGls .24b	6	3	14	14	14	— ⅛
51	29¼	MillerWo .40	13	30	49¾	49⅝	49⅝	— ⅛
19⅞	12⅝	Mil Roy .20e	13	42	19	18⅝	19	+ ⅛
32¼	17¾	MoPac 1.20	9	18	31⅞	31¾	31⅞	+ ¼
6⅝	3⅛	Mite Cp .16	7	6	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅛
14½	6⅛	Molycrp wt		35	13¼	12½	13¼	+ ⅜
51½	44	Mon pfC4.50		z10	47½	47½	47½	+ 1½
13¼	9	Moog .60	5	15	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
7¼	4⅝	Morton S .32	7	3	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
8⅝	4⅛	Mov Star .34	6	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
2⅞	1	Movielab	7	6	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
3⅞	2⅝	MPO Video		3	3⅛	3	3⅛	
8½	3½	MultiAm .20	20	5	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
		N						
26	16¼	Nat CSS	10	2	20½	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
7⅞	5⅝	N Distr .16e	4	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	11-16	NatHlth Ent	9	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
2⅞	1	Natind wt		6	1⅝	1½	1½	
2⅝	1⅝	NKinney Cp		27	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
12	6	Nat Paragn	8	10	11½	11⅜	11½	
13	7⅝	Nat Patent	65	84	9⅝	9¼	9⅜	+ ¼
4¼	2⅞	Nat Silver	15	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
4⅞	2⅝	Nat Spinng		2	4	4	4	
3½	1⅝	Nat System	10	5	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
19⅝	15⅝	NatwHo .38	13	3	16¾	15⅞	15⅞	
2⅞	1¼	NestLM .10e		7	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
20⅝	14	Newcor 1	4	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
34½	23⅝	NENuclr .40	13	3	28	27⅞	28	
12⅞	10⅝	NHamp .50e	18	2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅛	New Idria	11	66	1	1	1	+1-16
3⅝	2	Newpark Rs	13	9	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
16⅞	13	N Proc .77e	12	15	15½	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
17⅝	10½	NYTimes .60	13	2	13⅞	13½	13½	— ⅛
9¼	6⅝	NewbEn .30	4	11	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
3	1½	Nexus .14t	9	10	2	2	2	
16¼	12⅝	NiagFSv .44	6	5	15¾	15	15¼	+ ⅝
5	2⅝	Nichols SE	5	4	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	— ⅛
12⅞	7⅛	Nolex Cp	100	19	9	8¾	9	
4⅞	2⅞	Norlek Inc	6	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
7	4 3-16	NorCdn Oils	18	32	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
51	45	N IPS pf4.25		z10	50	50	50	— ½
		O						
13⅝	6⅞	Oakwd Hom	12	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
6⅝	3⅝	OEA Inc .16	9	2	5¼	5	5¼	
18¾	10½	Offshore Co	4	5	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	4⅝	Ohio Art .24	15	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
38¼	28¾	OhioB 1.40e	3	8	33⅞	33	33⅞	
10⅝	4⅛	Olla Ind	14	9	10⅝	10	10	— ⅛
20½	14¼	OnLine Sys	17	11	20	19¾	20	
48	33	OOkiep Cop	t	z100	40	40	40	+ ¼
3¼	1⅞	Originala		5	2½	2½	2½	
10½	4⅞	OrioleHo .20		3	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
2⅝	1	Ormand Ind	32	8	2⅞	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
7⅞	3¼	Outdr Sport	55	4	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
4⅞	2⅝	Ozark Air	45	23	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
		P						
3½	1⅞	P&F Indust	125	30	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
18⅞	16⅞	PGEapl 1.50		43	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	— ⅛
15½	13⅝	PGESpf 1.25		2	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	13	PGRd pf1.25		8	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ⅛
26½	24½	PG 9.2pf2.32		5	25	24⅞	25	+ ⅛
25¾	22⅝	PGE 9pf2.25		4	25¼	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
22¼	20⅝	PG 7.8pf1.96		8	22	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
23½	21⅞	PGE 8pf 2		1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
24	21⅜	PG 8.2pf2.05		100	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	— ⅛
29¾	26⅝	P 10.46pf2.62		7	28⅞	28	28	— ⅛
50	44	PacLt pf4.50		z200	49½	49	49	+ ½
47½	43	PacLt pf4.36		z30	46¾	46¼	46¾	— ¼
17	14½	PNwTel 1.20	9	11	16⅞	16½	16⅝	
33	22¾	PallCorp .32	14	16	28½	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅝
2½	2	Palomr Finl	45	5	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
18¼	10¼	PanOcean O	302	56	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
7⅞	4	Pandl Bradt	5	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
4½	3	Pantasi .10e	8	1	4	4	4	— ⅛
8⅝	4¾	ParaPk .10a	4	1	7	7	7	+ ⅛
13⅝	7⅝	ParkCh .48a	7	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
3⅝	1⅝	Park El .10e		3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
29⅞	22	Parsons .80	7	130	30⅛	29½	29½	
4⅝	2⅝	Pat Fashion	4	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
5	3⅝	Patagonia			4	4	4	
5½	3¼	PatoCG .65e	6	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
12	7¼	PatrkP .86t	8	52	10½	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
7	4	PeerTu .20a	14	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ¼
6⅞	2⅝	Pemcor Inc	6	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
9⅝	6⅞	PenEnM .60	8	1	8½	8½	8½	
7	3⅝	Pa Eng .68t	7	41	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
32⅝	19	PenTr 1.20b	7	2	28	28	28	— ⅝
1⅞	⅝	Pentron Ind	11	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6½	2	PerIniCp .30	4	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
2⅛	1½	Permaner		26	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	
8¼	3⅝	Perte Corp	6	12	6⅞	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
4⅝	3¼	Phoenix .5tl	40	3	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
11¼	7½	PicNPay .16	8	9	9⅛	9	9	— ¼
2½	11-16	Pioneer Sys		72	2	1⅞	2	
8⅞	6	PionTex .50	3	9	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	
24⅞	14⅝	PltDeM 1.20	8	7	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+ ¼
6⅝	3⅝	PltWVa .56a	9	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
42½	32⅝	Pltway .90	14	17	37⅞	37¾	37⅞	— ⅛
24⅞	18⅞	PlacerDv .20	30	1	24½	24⅛	24½	+ ⅛
11½	7⅝	Plant Ind	37	25	9½	9⅝	9½	+ ⅛
23⅞	15⅝	Planfrnc .12	14	4	24	23¾	23⅞	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Plaza Rlt In		13	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7-32	1-16	Plaza Rlt wt		12	1-16	1-16	1-16	
4⅞	2⅝	PlyGem .51t	28	10	3½	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
14⅞	10½	PneuSca .80	9	250	12	12	12	+ ⅛
15½	11⅞	Pneumo .80	4	32	14⅛	14	14¼	
7⅞	5⅛	Polychr .29t	21	21	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
5⅝	4⅛	Pratt Rd .30	8	5	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
26¼	21	Prenl Hall 1	11	3	21⅞	21½	21½	— ⅛
4⅞	2⅝	PrimMt .12t		75	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
10½	8	PropCT 1.20	9	3	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
9⅝	8¼	ProvGas .80		8	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
5	3⅛	PrudBdg .24	6	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
1⅜	13-16	PSA Inc wt		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5¼	2¼	Pulte Hmes	19	6	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
5	3⅝	PuntaGrd ls	13	2	3⅝	3½	3½	+ ⅛
7⅝	5⅞	Purebac Lb	12	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
		Q						
6⅞	6	Quebcor Inc	10	1	6½	6½	6½	+ ¼
		R						
5⅝	3⅝	Racon .20a	5	7	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
17¾	12½	RangrO Can	45	4	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
1⅞	1	RapdAm wt		7	1⅜	1⅜	1½	
8⅝	6⅝	RB Ind	11	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
18	14⅛	RealEsl 1.40	11	2	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
16⅛	12½	RllRef 1.94e	8	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
3⅝	2⅝	Rediaw Ent	28	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
2⅝	1⅛	Reeves Telc		5	1⅝	1½	1½	
16⅞	15⅝	RegalBel .50	10	2	16½	15½	16½	+ ⅛
1	¼	Rel Grp wt		2	⅜	⅜	⅜	
13⅞	11⅞	Rem Ar .88a	7	12	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
9-16	⅛	RepMlln wt		1	¼	¼	¼	
25⅛	18⅞	Rap NY .88	5	35	25	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
14⅞	13⅛	ReschCtl .08	20	22	14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅝
24¼	14	Resistflx .50	7	53	18½	18	18	— ⅝
2⅝	1	Rest Assoc		1	2	2	2	— ⅛
1⅞	1	RET Inc Fd		7	1⅝	1½	1½	
7⅝	3⅝	Richton .05e	4	20	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
18	10½	Riley Co	6	25	16	15⅞	16	+ ¼
37¼	28½	RioAlsm 1	15	11	34½	34	34½	
21¼	6½	RisdonM .36	14	1	17½	17⅛	17½	— ⅛
8⅞	5	RLC Corp	14	27	8⅞	8	8⅛	— ⅛
29⅝	17⅞	Robintech	16	105	28⅞	27⅞	28⅞	+ 1⅛
4⅞	2¼	Roblin Ind	4	15	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
10½	8⅝	Rockway .68	8	2	10⅝	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
15⅛	8¼	Rogers Corp		1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
3⅝	1⅞	Ronco Telep	6	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	2½	Rossmor Cp		1	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
3-16	1-32	Rnsmor wt		5	1-16	1-16	1-16	+1-32
2⅛	1⅞	R.C Indust	9	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
4	3	Ruddick Cp	11	39	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
2½	1	Rusco Ind		12	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
22⅛	13	Russell .80	5	2	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
25⅝	19¼	RyanH .40	14	142	23⅞	22⅞	22½	— 1
		S						
8	3½	SaftranSy A	6	9	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
15⅛	10¾	Salem .10t	5	8	11¼	10⅞	11¼	+ ⅜
19⅝	15	Sambos .32	11	213	16⅞	16⅝	16¾	— ⅛
80	71	SDgo pf7.80		z200	79¼	78¼	79¼	— ¾
12⅝	10⅛	SDie G pf 1		5	11½	11½	11½	
3⅝	1⅞	Sargent Ind	9	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
9⅝	5⅝	Saturn Airw	4	4	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞	
8⅞	5¼	SaundrL .24	5	2	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ¼
6	3	Schiller Ind	9	5	3½	3½	3½	
8⅝	5¼	Schrader .30	9	9	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ¼
3⅝	1½	Sci Mgt .09e		6	2	2	2	
18⅝	10¼	Sci Atlania	12	12	16	15½	15½	— ⅛
17	10¼	Scrivner .60	4	7	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	6½	SbdAlMil .40	4	4	8¼	8¼	8¼	
5½	2⅝	Sealectr Cp	11	9	3½	3½	3½	
10½	5⅝	SeasnAll .20	7	4	10½	10¼	10⅜	— ⅛
2	13-16	Sec Mig Inv		10	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
2	11-16	Seligm Asso		20	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
23⅝	13½	SeligLtz 1.20	6	220	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
6¼	4	Semtch .18t	10	2	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
5⅝	3½	Servisco .30	10	7	5	4⅞	5	
2	1	Servotr .10r		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	SG Sec .51e		58	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
15½	12⅞	SG Se pf1.70		9	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅝	ShaerS .15e	8	1	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
12¼	7⅞	Shawln .50b	11	8	10⅛	10	10	
13⅞	4⅞	ShearH .20e	4	28	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
4¼	2⅝	Shelter Res		1	3½	3½	3½	
5⅝	3¼	Shnd Cp .24t	4	5	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
33	23½	Shnandh Oil	45	11	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅜
15½	10¾	Sherwd Med	12	4	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
3¼	1⅝	Shopwell In		18	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+ ⅛
15	12½	Showbol .80	6	8	13½	13½	13½	+ ¼
5½	1¾	ShulmTr En		2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
14	10¾	Sitcolnd .50	5	27	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
4½	3	SikesCp A		6	3	3	3	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅝	Silo Inc		10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
3⅞	1⅞	Simplex Ind		12	3⅛	3	3	
4⅝	2½	Solitron		31	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
13	6¾	Sonder Brdc	5	4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
6½	3⅝	Sorg Paper		2	6⅛	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
20¼	12⅝	Soundsn .40	10	12	18⅛	17½	17½	— ⅛
26	23⅞	SC 8.8pf 2.21		3	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
90	83	SCE pf7.58		13	87½	86	87½	+ 1½
17¼	15⅝	SC5.8pf 1.45		14	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
16⅞	14¼	SC 5.2pf 1.30		16	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
14	11½	SC4.3pf 1.08		9	12⅞	12⅛	12⅛	
12¼	10⅞	SC 4.0pf 1.02		1	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
61	40⅝	SouRoyl 1.20	17	2	58⅞	58⅝	58⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	9	Sowest Airl	7	71	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
3⅝	2⅝	SwlGFin .10	7	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
8¼	6⅛	Specter .10e		18	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	— ¼
4⅝	2⅝	Spectro .12t		16	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
8½	3½	Spencer .34e		20	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
9⅝	6½	Spencer F .32	3	3	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
6⅝	4⅛	SSP Ind .24	6	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
17½	12½	StdAllianc 1	4	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
7⅝	4⅝	StdCont .11r	4	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
4⅞	3⅝	SteMetl .50t	8	14	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
14⅛	9	StdMotA .48	8	7	13	13	13	— ⅛
8⅞	3¼	StdPac Corp	8	12	8	7⅝	8	— ⅛
26⅛	15⅞	StdProd 1.13	5	2	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
13⅝	10⅛	StarSup .68a	4	1	11	11	11	
19	15⅛	StarrtHo .30	11	12	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
12⅞	7⅞	Steelmt .23r	5	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
19⅛	12	Stepn Ch .52	8	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
2⅝	13-16	Sterl Electr	11	2	2	2	2	
5⅝	2½	Stevcoknit	263	5	5⅛	5¼	5¼	
10	7⅛	STP Cp .40e	11	15	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
10½	7¾	StrutW .10e	10	22	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
9¾	9⅝	SueAnn .30	8	3	9¾	9⅝	9¾	
1⅝	⅝	Summit Org	9	11	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
4½	3⅝	SunCityl .25	8	3	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
17¾	14⅞	Sun Elec .48	10	8	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
9⅞	5⅝	Sunair .30e	6	5	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ¼
11¼	7⅞	SupFd3v .32	6	16	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
2⅞	1⅞	Susquhana		7	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
36¼	28⅝	Syntex .40	14	564	29¾	28⅞	29	+ ⅛
19⅝	16¾	Sysco Cp .28	7	6	16	16	16	— ¼
10⅞	5¼	System Eng		44	8⅞	8½	8⅝	
		T - U						
15¾	12⅛	Tandy Brnd	15	5	13⅝	13⅞	13¼	
18⅞	16⅛	Tasty 1.08a	7	14	18⅛	17⅞	18¼	+ ⅜
3¾	1⅝	Techcl Tape	5	3	3	3	3	
5¼	2⅞	Techtrl .10e	6	2	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
19¾	17	Tejon R .20a	15	5	18	18	18	
7	3⅛	TeleCom Cp	6	15	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
12⅞	8½	Teleflex .32t	12	4	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
7⅛	2⅛	Tenna Corp		16	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
6⅞	4⅞	Tenneco wt		3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
2¾	1	Tensor Cp	162	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
18¾	10½	Teradyn Inc	158	9	19	19	19	+ ¼
13½	9⅞	TerraC .60a	4	16	11¾	11½	11½	— ⅛
5¾	2⅝	TesoroPt wt		11	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
57	53	TxPL pf4.56		z50	56	55	56	+ 1½
5½	2⅞	Texstar .22t	8	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
17⅞	10⅞	Textron wt		1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
3⅞	2¼	Thorof Mkt		1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Tidwell Ind		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	3	Timple Ind	17	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	
16¾	11¾	Tokheim .40	7	9	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
108	99	TolEd pf 10		z80	105½	105½	105½	+ ½
49½	43	TolEd pf4.25		z100	47	47	47	+ ½
9¼	6⅝	ToppsGu .28	7	9	7½	7½	7½	— ¼
3⅝	1⅝	Town Cntry		5	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ¼
11¼	4⅞	Tracor Inc	9	55	10⅛	9⅞	10¼	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Trans Lux		25	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
4⅝	2⅝	Treadway		3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
15⅝	11⅞	TriStMtr .80	6	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
5⅞	3⅝	Trico Ind	6	357	6½	5¾	6⅛	+ ½
4¼	3	Tubos Mex	6	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
6⅞	3	Tuftco .20a	13	52	6½	6⅝	6⅝	
15⅝	9½	Turbodyne	12	18	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
5⅞	3	TwinFair In	10	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
18⅞	14½	U&I 1.20a	7	1	17½	17½	17½	— ¼
5¾	3	UIP Cp .16	6	11	4	4	4	
3½	1⅞	UNA .10e		2	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
6⅞	3⅞	Unimax Grp	13	2	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
5⅞	4¼	Un Asbestos	32	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
1⅝	7-16	UnBrand wt		15	1⅝	1	1⅛	
2⅝	1⅛	Unil Foods	13	1	1½	1½	1½	
1⅞	¾	UnNat Corp		7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
7⅞	4¾	U Piece Dy		4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
6⅝	5⅝	UnRIIT .75e	10	35	6	5⅞	5⅞	
3-16	1-16	UnRIIT wt		54	3-16	⅛	⅛	
7⅞	5⅝	US Ban Trst		1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
12	8⅝	US Filtr .24	8	57	10¾	10¼	10¾	+ ⅜
7	3½	US LsgRl E		7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
4¾	3½	USNat Rsrc	4	20	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	US Radium		40	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
23⅝	18½	US Redu .60	5	7	21½	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
27¾	18	Unitek .24	14	2	24½	24⅛	24½	
15⅝	10½	Unity Buy S	7	15	13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅜
3	¾	Univ Conmr		18	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	4¼	UnivRs .08e	9	30	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
10⅞	6¼	UnivRun .36	5	3	9	9	9	
8⅝	5⅞	UnvSav .44	6	27	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
4⅞	2⅞	URS Cp .10e	9	8	4	4	4	
5⅞	3⅝	UV Ind wt		26	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
		V						
12⅝	8⅝	Valmac .70	3	20	11⅝	11⅜	11½	+ ⅛
5½	3⅛	Valspar .24	9	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	1½	ValuLin .01c		25	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
9¼	5¾	VanDorn .40	9	3	8½	8½	8½	
12½	4¾	Varo Inc	5	24	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
11	6½	Veecolns .32	16	14	11	11	11	
5	1¾	Verit Ind	57	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
30¼	14⅞	VermtA .40b	13	10	30¼	30¼	30¼	+ ⅛
7⅝	2⅝	Vernitron	13	50	6½	6⅜	6½	
2½	1	Vertipli Inc		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5⅝	2½	Vesely Co	24	2	5	5	5	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅞	Viatech Inc		1	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
2⅞	1⅛	Vikoa Inc	119	39	2½	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
4⅞	2	Vintage Ent		3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
12⅞	7⅝	Veplex .68		8	10⅞	10¼	10¾	— ⅛
5⅝	1¾	Vulcan Corp		13	4⅞	4½	4½	— ⅛
11¼	6⅝	Vulc Inc .36	4	6	9	8¾	8⅞	— ⅛
16½	11	Vulcinc pf 1		2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
		W - X - Y - Z						
7¼	3⅞	WabMg .10a	7	13	7	6¾	7	+ ¼
9⅞	7⅝	WacKnht .40	7	19	8⅛	8	8	+ ⅛
4⅞	1⅝	Wade:Eq .10	23	5	3	3	3	+ ⅛
14½	8¾	WagnrEI .48	13	2	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
3¾	2¼	Wainoco Oil	9	12	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
23½	14⅛	WalcoN .40b	7	1	22	22	22	— ½
4⅛	2⅞	WallacS .20e	5	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
20	10¼	WangLb .10	14	10	13¼	13	13	— ¼
13¼	12¾	Wang Lab B		1	12¾	12¾	12¾	
5¼	2	Wards Co	17	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
7⅝	3	WarC pfC.05		2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
32½	21¾	WasPslB .50	13	10	32	31¾	32	+ ½
4⅞	2¾	Watsco .20	17	2	3½	3½	3½	
3¼	1⅞	Weiman Co	25	5	2¼	2¼	2¼	
5⅝	3¼	Wellco .10e	10	2	5½	5½	5½	
11⅞	7¾	WestChP	7	6	11½	11¼	11¼	— ⅜
10⅞	9⅝	Westats Pll	15	38	10	9⅞	9⅞	
6⅛	4 15-16	WstDcal .10	10	6	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	+ ¼
9¼	5⅛	WstFinl .15a	5	20	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
1½	½	WstPac I wt		6	13-16	¾	13-16	+3-16
9⅝	6⅞	Whippny .60	12	3	8	8	8	
1¼	⅝	Whittakr wt		23	13-16	13-16	13-16	+1-16
2⅝	1½	Willcx Gibb		5	1¾	1¾	1¾	
4¾	2⅝	WilsonBr .20	8	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
16⅞	10⅞	Winkimn .60	6	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
54	48	Wis P pf4.50		z10	53½	53½	53½	
3½	1⅝	Wolf HowB		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
5¾	3	Wood Ind		1	4	4	4	— ⅛
14⅝	6	Worcesl Cil	7	12	7⅞	7¼	7¼	— ¼
9⅝	6¼	Work Wr .60	7	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	
1¼	¾	Wright Har	11	5	1	1	1	
7	2⅝	WTC Air .10		7	4⅛	4	4⅛	
21¼	15½	WUI Inc .60	7	13	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
6⅞	3⅞	WyllLab .28	9	7	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
11¼	7	Wynnin .15e	8	30	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
12	9½	WymBn .50a	8	5	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
4⅝	3	Wyomising	13	7	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
20⅝	13	Xonics Inc	43	64	18¼	18	18	— ¼
4¼	3	YooHoo .10e	10	1	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
12	4½	Zimmr Hom	19	63	9¼	8¾	9¼	— ¼

z—Sales in full

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices April 23, 1976

Stock	Bid	Ask
Bank and Trust		
Bankam	56½	57
1st Bk Sy	46½	47¼
1stEmp S	9¾	10¼
1st Wn F	1⅞	2⅛
Hartt NC	12¼	13
Midl Bks	20	21
Shaw Cp	22¾	23¾
U Va Bks	14¾	15¼
Va N Bnk	16	17
Insurance		
Fid Un Lf	20⅜	20⅞
G Reinsu	152	156
Industrials		
AFA PrS	6	7
AID Inc	6½	7⅝
AVM Cp	2	2½
Acushnt	20¾	21¾
Addisn W	8¼	9¼
Adv Ros	2½	2⅞
Albirts	8¼	9
Allco Inc	8½	9
Allyn Bac	6¾	7¼
A El Lab	1½	1⅞
Am Exp	32	32½
Am Finl	10¼	11⅛
Am Furn	3½	3¼
Am Greet	8⅞	9¼
Am Telev	19½	20¼
Am Wed	9½	10½
Amtr Dv	1	1¼
Anadite	5⅞	5¾
Anheus B	32½	33
Ard May	2⅛	2¾
ArkWIG	20½	21
Arvida	10⅝	11⅞
AsCC Bct	16½	17¾
AtlGas Lt	13¼	13½
Baird At	3⅛	3⅝
Bang Hy	13¾	14¼
Bkam Rlt	6⅞	6⅝
Basself F	23½	24¼
Bayls Mk	8¼	8¾
Beeline F	5¼	5¾
Betz Lab	36½	37¼
Bibb Co	8	8½
Bird Son	90½	92½
Birrchr	1¼	2⅛
Bick Hills	17¼	17¾
Bonza Int	4¾	4¾
Booz AH	7½	7⅞
Braden	6¼	7⅛
Brinks	9¾	10¼
Brks Sca	16¾	17½
Brwning	3½	4
Buckb M	5⅞	6⅛
Buckeye	9	9½
Burn Sim	4¾	5¼
CalWSv	29	30½
Campl Ch	2¾	3⅛
Canrad H	⅞	1¼
Cap Swst	8	8¼
Capln Air	2⅝	2¼
Cap Tec	2¼	3⅛
Care Cp	3	3⅝
CenVI PS	13¾	14⅛
Chm Lea	9¼	10¼
Chesa Ut	10½	11½
Chi Brids	65½	67
Chllm Cp	5⅞	6⅝
ChrisSt	127	130
Circle F	4¾	5½
CitznUt A	31	31½
CitznUt B	27⅞	28⅞
Clark Mf	30¼	31¼
Clow Cp	7⅞	7⅝
Colu Vent	¾	1½
Com Cir	13¼	14
Coml Sh	23	24½
Comw Pa	26¾	27½
Con Pap	55	56
Craw Co	9½	10¼
Cross Co	15¼	16
Cullr Fed	2	2¼
anly M	5½	6¼
Data Dsn	7¾	8⅛
Data 100	10½	11
Dayt Inc	39	40¼
Decor In	2	2½
DeKlb Ag	33¾	34¼
Delhi Oil	4⅝	4⅝
DeLux C	25¾	26½
Del CanT	12½	13½
Det IntBr	30¼	31¼
Dewey El	1	1½
Diam Cry	16¾	17½
Dixn Cru	18¾	19½
Doculel	8⅝	9
Dollar G	10¼	10⅝
Dorch G	9⅝	9⅝
Dow Jone	29	29¾
Doyle DB	11⅞	12⅝
Dunkin D	6	6⅝
Duriron	25¾	26¾
Eberln In	3	3½
Econ Lab	27¼	27¾
ElPas El	10¼	11⅝
Elba Syst	2¼	3¼
Elder Be	6¾	7½
Elec Nucl	7¾	8½
Elec Mod	1½	2
Energy C	13½	14
Entwistl	4½	5¼
Equty Oil	18¼	18¾
Ethan Al	25½	26
Fab Tlk	⅞	1½
Fingrhl	6½	6⅞
Fst Bost	22¼	23
Ficknr	12⅝	13⅛
Fla WatU	⅞	1⅛
Forest O	16½	16⅞
rmigli	1½	1⅞
Fotomat	18⅝	18⅞
Frkln Cp	4	4⅝
Frnkln El	8⅝	9⅛
Frnd Ice	23¼	24
Gen RIEs	3	4
Gov EFin	9⅞	10¾
Graph Cn	17	17¾
Green Mt	10⅛	10⅝
Grey Adv	8⅝	8⅞
Gulf Intsl	12¼	12¾
Gyrodn	3⅝	3⅝
Harper R	9¼	9¾
Henred F	23¾	24½
Holobn	1½	1⅞
Hoover	13	13½
Horiz Res	1¾	2¾
Huds Pap	25½	26½
Hyatt Cp	5¾	6⅛
Hyatt Int	4⅝	5⅛
Ind Nuclr	4¼	4⅝
Infra Ind	1½	2
Interc En	7⅛	8½
Intrmk In	2¼	2¾
Intrmt G	13¼	13¾
InBk Wsh	3⅝	3¾
IaSou Ut	23⅝	24⅝
Jamsby	13½	14¼
Jiffy Fds	¾	1¼
Joslyn M	14½	15¼
KMS Ind	2⅞	2⅝
Kaisr Stl	39	40
KaisStl pf	18⅞	19⅝
Kalvar	2	2⅝
Kaman A	23¼	24
Kampg A	9½	10
Kate Gre	½	⅞
Kaysam	2⅞	3⅝
Kear Tr	7½	7⅞
Kelly Svc	20	20¾
Keuff Ess	13¾	14¾
Keye Fib	23⅝	23⅞
Key CusF	7¾	8¼
King Int	1⅛	1¼
Knap Vog	18½	19½
Lance In	22½	23¼
Land Res	1⅛	1½
Lane Co	27	28
Lin Bcast	16⅛	16½
Log Etrn	3¼	3¾
Madisn G	13	13½
Mal Rlty	1	1¼
Mallkrt	47	48
Manor C	3½	4
Maui LP	10¼	10¼
McCor	35½	36¼
McQuay	18½	19
Measur	12⅞	13⅛
Medtrn	32¾	33½
Merid In	1½	2¼
Mdisx W	13½	14¼
Midid Ca	2½	2⅝
Midw Gl	13	14
Millipr	26½	28
Miner In	2⅝	3⅛
Minn Gas	19⅝	20⅛
Miss VI G	12⅞	13⅝
Mrs S Pie	16⅝	17⅝
Monf Col	6⅛	6½
Moore P	7⅝	8⅝
Moore S	15¾	16¾
Morg Res	1⅝	2⅛
Motch M	4	5
Mot Club	1⅞	2½
Mueller	12¼	13¼
Narag Cp	7	7¼
Nat G&O	10	10¾
Nat Lib	4½	4⅞
N SecRsh	4⅝	4⅞
Nalnw Rl	3¾	4¼
NJ Nat G	13¾	14½
Nielsn A	22	22¾
Nielsn B	21¾	22¼
NoCar Gs	11⅞	12
NoEOl un	21¾	22½
Nortrp Kl	12¾	13⅛
NW NatG	8⅞	9
NW PuSv	17¾	18¼
Noxel Cp	16½	17
Ogilvy M	26¾	27½
Ohio Ferr	19¼	20¼
Oil Shale	4⅞	5⅛
Ormont	9⅞	10½
Otter TP	17¼	17¾
Over NA	6¼	7
Pabst Br	27⅞	28⅜
PacGa R	24½	25¼
Pakco	½	1⅛
Parks H	2⅞	3⅞
Pauley P	5	5⅝
Peerl Mf	12	13
Pa Enter	15¼	15¾
PnzlOff B	12	12¼
Pepsi BW	10¼	10¾
Petrsn H	12	12¾
Petrolit	73	74½
Pettibon	26	27
Philip L	12⅞	12⅞
Piedmt A	4½	5
Pinkrtn	34¾	35½
Pion HiB	29⅞	29¾
Pistilin	2¾	3⅛
Possis Cp	1⅝	1⅞
Progrp	1⅛	1½
Pub S NC	11¼	11¾
P Bennet	17	18
PutD Cap	6⅝	6⅞
Qual Inns	2⅞	3¼
Ragen Pr	2	2½
Rahall C	4⅝	5⅛
Raych Cp	166	171
Raymnd	12¼	13¼
Recog Eq	10	10¾
Road Ex	46½	47¼
Robin M	13½	15½
Roselon	4½	5
Rouse	3¾	4
Rus Stov	14	14⅝
Sadlier	2½	3
Scan Dat	2¼	2½
Scripps H	27½	29½
Sels Delt	1½	1⅞
Seneca F	2⅞	2¾
Seven U	36¾	37½
Snap Tls	33¼	34¼
SolidSt Sc	7¼	8¼
S Cal Wat	12	12¾
Sw Gs Cp	10⅞	11
Sw El Sv	14¼	15½
Standyn	21⅞	[illegible]
Std Regis	17¼	18
Stan HPd	1[illegible]	[illegible]
Sterlg Str	5¼	6
Strawb C	29	[illegible]
Super El	6⅝	7
TIME DC	4	4½
Tampax	37	38
Taylr Wl	13⅛	13¾
Tech Pub	10	11
Tecum P	43	45
Tennant	27½	29½
Tifny Co	8¼	8⅝
Transo O	11⅞	12⅛
Trico Pd	29¼	30¾
Triln OG	1⅝	1¾
Tymshr	26⅞	26⅝
Tyson F	16	16½
Un McGil	12¼	13¼
USBnknt	6⅞	6¾
US Surg	13⅝	14⅛
US TrkLn	15¾	16¼
Up Pen P	18¼	19
Valley Gs	8¼	9¼
VanD Air	7	7¾
Vance S	4	4½
Velcro	6¼	6⅝
Ventron	27	28½
Wads Pu	9	9½
Wsh NG	12⅞	12⅝
Webb Re	6	6½
Weco Dvl	2⅛	2⅝
Weight W	6½	6⅞
Weldtrn	1½	2¼
Welng M	8	8½
Well Gar	5¾	6½
Welsbch	3¾	4⅛
Wstn Mtg	1⅝	1⅞
Westmd	47½	48½
Wdwrd L	27¼	27¾
Wright W	4⅝	5
ZionUt B	19	20

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Bond	Bid	Ask
Air France 9½-82	103¾	104¾
Ashland 8-87	96	97
Aust.I.D. 10½-81	105	106
Aust.R.D. 9¼-80	102½	103½
Aust-Swiss 8-87	94½	95½
BFCE 9-82	101¾	102¾
BFCE 8¾-83	99½	100½
B.N.P. 9½-81	103¾	104¾
Borregaard 8¾-86	96½	97½
British Gas 9-81	101	102
Broken Hill 10-90	105	106
Broken Hill 9½-81	103¾	104¾
Carrier 8-87	95½	96½
CNE 9¼-85	102	103
CN Rhône 10-80/8	105	106
Cons Food 7½-91	92¾	93¾
Conoco 8-86	100¾	101¾
Conl Tel 8¼-86	99	100
Copen Tel 8½-86	98	99
Cut Ham 8-87	96½	97½
Dana 8-87	96	97
Denmark 9-82	104	105½
Denmark 7½-98	88½	89½
Dow Corn 8½-86	103¼	104¼
Dupont 7½-78	102¾	103¾
ECS 8¾-87	101½	102½
ECS 9¼-86	101	102
EIB 9½-85	102½	103½
Erap 9¾-85	102¾	103¾
Ericsson 9½-85	104¾	105¾
Esso 7½-78	101¼	102¼
Esso 8-86 Nov	101¼	102¼
Eurofima 8½-83	100	101
First Chic 7-80	97¼	98¼
Gen Mills 8-86	100	101
Gen Mot 8¾-86	106½	107½
Gould 9¾-83	103½	104½
Haas 8¾-86	102½	103½
I.D.B.J 9½-82	103½	104½
Intl Util 8¼-82	98½	99½
Kimberley 8½-86	103	104
Michelin 9¼-86	101½	102½
Michelin 7½-88	87¾	88¾
Miles 9¼-80	103½	104½
Modo 9½-83	101	102
Montreal 9¾-81	104½	105½
Montreal 9¼-83	102½	103½
Motorola 8-87	97¼	98¼
New Brunsw. 9-83	101¼	102¼
N.Zealand 9¼-80	103	104
NrgKomBk 7½-87	93½	94½
Norsk Hyd 9¾-85	104½	105½
NorthAMR 7¾-79	100¾	101¾
Norway 9-80	104½	105½
Norway 8½-81	102½	103½
Ontario Hy 8¾-86	104	105
Oslo 9-88	100½	101½
Otis-Elev 8¾-85	102¾	103¾
Owens Corn 9-86	104	105
Pac.Light 9¼-81	102½	103½
Pac.Light 8-88	96½	97½
Pennwlt 8-87	97	98
Prov. Quebec 9-82	101¾	102¾
Queb.Prov. 7½-88	91	92
Ralston 7½-87	96	97
Richardson 8¾-85	103	104
S.A.S. 8-85	93	94
Scanraff 8½-88	99	100
Scott 8¾-84	103	104
Soagram 9-83	102½	103½
SFE 9-83	101	102
Shell 8-86	101½	102½
Shell 7½-87	98	99
Skandin10¼-81	106	107
SNCF 9¼-81	103½	104½
St. Ind. 8½-80	103½	104½
St. Ind 8½-88	103¼	104¼
S Handels 9¼-86	100½	101½
Sybron 8-87	96	97
Tenneco 7½-79	100½	101½
Tenneco 7¾-87	92½	93½
Textron 7¾-87	99¾	100¾
Transocean 8-86	100	101
Transocean 7½-87	96½	97½
Union Oil 7-79	100½	101½
Union Oil 7½-87	96¾	97¾
Utah 8-87	98	99
Volvo 9½-85	103½	104½

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Bond	Bid	Ask
Amexco 4¼-87	82½	84½
Ashland 5-88	86	88
Beatrice 6¼-91	106	110
Beatrice 4½-92	93½	95½
Borden 6¾-91	106	108
Borden 5-92	97	99
BroadHs e 4¾-87	78	80
Carnation 4-88	81	83
Chevron 5-88	112	114
Chrysler 4¾-88	64	66
Chrysler 5-88	68	70
Cont Tel 5½-88	82	84
Cumm In 6½-88	88	90
Dart Ind 4¾-88	85	87
EastKodak 4½-88	122	124
Econ Lab 4¾-87	81½	83½
Firestone 5-88	90	92
Ford 6-86	100½	102½
Ford 5-88	90	92
Gen Elec 4¼-87	85	87
Gen Food 4½-82	90½	92½
Gillette 4¾-82	84	86
Gillette 4¾-87	81	83
Gould 5-87	89	91
Gulf West 5-88	97½	99½
Honeywell 6-86	84	86
I.S.E 6¼-89	79½	81½
ITT 4¾-87	79	81
Komatsu 7¼-90	105	106½
Matsushita 6¾-90	108½	110½
Mitsui 7¼-90	101	102½
McDerm 4¾-87	136½	138½
Morgan JP 4¾-87	119½	121½
Nabisco 5¼-88	91½	93½
Owens Ill 4½-87	103	105
Penney JC 4¾-87	86	88
Phil Lamp 4¾-83	100½	102½
R C A 5-88	84½	86½
Revlon 4¾-83	114	116
Revlon 4¾-87	103	105
Sperry 4¼-88	99	101
Squibb Intl 4½-87	81½	83½
Texaco 4½-88	79	81
UnCarb 4¾-82	126	128
WarnLam 4½-87	90½	92½
WarnLam 4½-88	84	86
Xerox 5-88	75	77

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31 1966—100)

	Med.	Long	Conv
Yesterday	100.86	91.57	107.69
Previous	100.86	91.58	107.72

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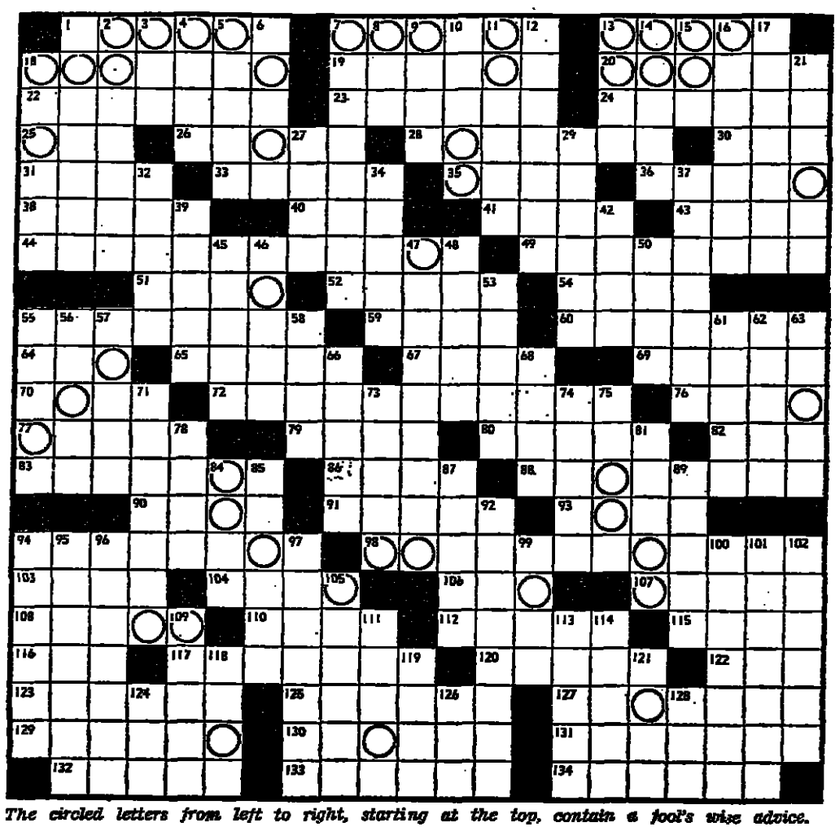
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CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by WILL WENG

ENCIRCLED WISDOM — By Eugene T. Maleska



The circled letters from left to right, starting at the top, contain a fool's wise advice.

ACROSS

1 Boy
7 Tidbit
12 One of Macbeth's titles
18 "Walden" writer
19 Idle
20 Actor who played Hamlet
22 Famous ferry
23 Very ornate
24 Farrell's "A World —— Made"
25 High note
26 Bowling button
28 Over
30 G.P.'s group
31 Utah ski resort
32 Old Scratch
35 Shadow-box
36 Anchor position
38 Purse items
40 Scottish uncle
41 Adjective suffix
43 Johnson of TV
44 Veronese duo
48 Straw bow
51 Kazan
52 Romeo and Juliet, e.g.
54 Nine entrance
55 Adjusts anew
58 Initials for a 1933 act
60 Portia's maid
64 Lodge member
65 Costume
67 Ford's energy man
69 Stage direction
70 Tallea
72 One of Macbeth's victims
76 Safari quarry
77 French upper house
79 Cheerless
80 Homeric work
82 Italian's "Yes!"
83 Muffin variety
86 Jewish eve
88 Ten-o'clock scholar's problem
90 Feedback of a sort
91 Composer Erik
92 "—— shanter"
94 Activating
96 Nobleman in "Henry VIII"
103 Mrs., in Poland
104 Alpaca's habitat
106 "We'll —— a cup . . ." (Burns)
107 Suffix with Indo and Poly
108 Tagging along
110 Mailed
112 Old-womanish
115 "King ——," quotation source
116 Wiser Prefix
117 Greek courtesan
120 "Lend ——"
122 Dismember
123 Tarry
125 "You ——!"
127 Basis of argument
129 Fishing gear
130 Will subject
131 Duchess in "Henry VI, Part II"
132 Awaken
133 Judged
134 Blush

DOWN

1 Justice in "Merry Wives"
2 Hamlet's friend
3 Dadaism founder
4 Shift
5 Dog (shabby)
6 Charlotte ——
7 Earl of March
8 Siouan
9 Costa ——
10 Smudges
11 Fire or narrow
12 Governor in "Much Ado"
13 Hammett's man
14 Lariat part
15 Disciple's emotion
16 Scene of "Love's Labour's Lost"
17 Holy hermit
18 Caught in ——
21 Dry-goods merchant
27 Knievel
29 Armenian capital
32 Play backer
34 Dud
37 Sample
39 Blissful: Ger.
42 Relinquish
45 Actor Bruce
46 City in Egypt
47 Queen in "Richard III"
48 French town
50 Laugh: Fr.
53 Famed restaurateur
55 Singer Della
56 Miss Terry
57 "Every inch ——"
58 Nile growth
61 The world, to Jaques
62 Trucking rigs
63 Realms
66 Combustible heaps
68 China wrecker
71 Messenger in "Merchant"
73 Danton's colleague
74 Ukases
75 Deadly
78 Check mark
81 Word for rum
84 Vessel
85 Like John
87 Flora and fauna
89 Unusual
92 Sprang from
94 Barkers' concerns
95 Basket
96 Shylock's adversary
97 Lubricated
99 Sib
100 Alkaloid
101 Relationship
102 Pantry
105 Misgiving
109 Merry cries
111 Overdone
113 Shunned one
114 Inventor Flinn ——
118 Irish Gaelic
119 Mr. Bede
121 Cager Willis
124 Zoo animal
126 Native: Suff.
128 Like Ophelia, in Act IV

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

C	A	R	T	S		C	A	P	R	A		S	A	L	T	S		H	O	A	R	E
A	N	A	R	T		A	D	E	R	M		A	M	O	R	E		I	N	N	E	R
N	O	P	A	R		S	N	A	I	L		I	N	H	E	L		G	E	N	O	A
A	M	I	N	I	S	T	E	R	I	N	G	A	N	G	E	L		T	H	O	U	
I	I	E	S	A	T		A	L	S		O	D	D	S		O	U	T	F	L	O	W
G	A	R	G		A	T	E		H	A	D	E	S		W	I	N		T	A	X	I
		B	O	N	E		E	T	H		I	V	E		A	S	H	T	O	N		
A	S	D	E	A	D	A	S	A		D	O	O	R	M	A	I	L		H	E	I	N	K
L	E	A	S	T		T	A	U		M	O	U	S	E	R	S		A	B	O	I	L
A	N	N	S		A	F	I	S	T	I	D	E	S		D	T	S		O	N	C	E
N	A	T		A	D	O		T	H	E	S		H	U	I		P	A	Y		
S	T	E	L	L	A		P	R	E	S		F	I	N	E		E	S	S	A	Y	S
		A	T	M		O	O	T		B	A	P	T		B	E	E		R	O	W	
P	H	D	S		S	M	U		O	P	E	N	S	I	D	E	D		S	A	K	I
L	O	O	T	S		A	C	C	U	R	S	I	T		D	A	G		G	A	L	E	N
A	R	U	B	A		S	E	C	R	E	T	A	R	Y	O	F	N	A	T	U	R	E
I	N	B	E	N	T		R	A	H		R	Y	E		O	I	L	Y				
D	E	L	S		R	U	S		U	T	I	L	S		C	R	O		A	C	T	S
S	T	E	T	S	O	N		A	N	O	D		T	O	O		B	O	G	O	R	E
	T	H	E		C	H	I	L	D	R	E	N	O	F	T	H	E	B	R	A	I	N
I	D	L	O	T		A	P	A	R	T		O	R	I	A	T	E		E	A	T	E	N
T	A	M	P	A		S	I	R	E	E		S	E	G	O	S		S	H	I	N	A
S	W	E	E	T		P	L	O	D	S		E	D	E	N	S		E	A	S	E	S

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	15	59	Rain	MADRID	13	55	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	6	43	Cloudy	MILAN	12	54	Rain
ANKARA	—	—	Unavailable	MONTREAL	9	48	Cloudy
ATHENS	17	63	Cloudy	MOSCOW	16	61	Cloudy
BEIRUT	19	66	Cloudy	MUNICH	1	34	Snow
BELGRADE	21	70	Cloudy	NEW YORK	22	72	Cloudy
BERLIN	6	43	Cloudy	NICE	14	57	Rain
BRUSSELS	7	45	Cloudy	OSLO	11	52	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	21	70	Cloudy	PARIS	9	48	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	18	64	Clear	PRAGUE	6	43	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	5	41	Snow	ROME	13	55	Storm
COSTA DEL SOL	16	61	Overcast	SOFIA	16	61	Storm
DUBLIN	8	46	Clear	STOCKHOLM	9	48	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	9	48	Clear	TEHRAN	23	73	Clear
FLORENCE	16	61	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	22	72	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	8	46	Cloudy	TUNIS	20	68	Cloudy
GENEVA	6	43	Rain	VIENNA	6	43	Overcast
HELSINKI	7	45	Cloudy	WARSAW	4	39	Rain
ISTANBUL	13	55	Clear	WASHINGTON	26	79	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	19	66	Cloudy	ZURICH	2	36	Snow
LISBON	16	61	Cloudy				
LONDON	9	48	Showers				
LOS ANGELES	15	59	Cloudy				
BUCHAREST	15	59	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

BOOKS

AMERICAN SLAVERY, AMERICAN FREEDOM

The Ordeal of Colonial Virginia

By Edmund Morgan. W. W. Norton. 454 pp. $11.95.

THE PROBLEM OF SLAVERY IN THE AGE OF REVOLUTION 1770-1823

By David Brion Davis. Cornell University Press. 576 pp. $17.50.

Reviewed by Herbert Mitgang

IT was a paradox 200 years ago and it remained so well into the next century. "How is it that we hear the loudest yelps for liberty among the drivers of Negroes?" Samuel Johnson said, looking across the Atlantic contemptuously. The question was still coming up a few years before the Civil War. Douglas and Lincoln, debating, went deep into the wellsprings of liberty to fathom the meaning in the language of the Constitution. Why was not slavery openly mentioned? Where were the actual words bondage, slavery or Negro? Douglas saw the omission as a justification for his views on the "democratic" extension of slavery, but Lincoln had a generous interpretation: "It was hoped when it should be read by intelligent and patriotic men, after the institution of slavery had passed from among us, there should be nothing on the face of the great charter of liberty suggesting that such a thing as Negro slavery had ever existed among us."

Two solid works of modern scholarship grapple with the question without once resorting to computer readouts, overnight Nielsens or similar sorcerer's apprentices. The authors use contemporary voices, sources and documents. In "American Slavery, American Freedom," Edmund S. Morgan, Sterling professor of American history at Yale University, begins at the beginning, in colonial Virginia, where the most eloquent advocates of freedom and independence drafted the documents of liberty, overlooking their own slaves. In "The Problem of Slavery in the Age of Revolution 1770-1823," David Brion Davis, Famam professor of history at Yale, continues to explore shifting attitudes in the social order and society that he analyzed in his earlier book, "The Problem of Slavery in Western Culture."

Both historians address themselves to the central contradiction of ethical ideas and suspended actions, providing rich documentation to underscore what now appears hypocritical and what then had a rationale.

Prof. Morgan puts it subtly: "Aristocrats could more safely preach equality in a slave society than in a free one. Slaves did not become leveling mobs, because their owners would see to it that they had no chance to. The apostrophes to equality were not addressed to them. And because Virginia's labor force was composed mainly of slaves, who had been isolated by race and removed from the political equation, the remaining free laborers and tenant farmers were too few in number to constitute a serious threat to the superiority of the men who assured them of their equality . . . Virginia's small farmers could perceive a common identity with the large, because there was one even more compelling [reason] than those we have already noticed. Neither was a slave. And both were equal in not being slaves."

By looking beyond Virginia, Prof. Davis offers a strong case to prove a more "revolutionary" stand for the abolition of slavery in Europe than in the United States. He goes so far as to say that while Americans could take credit for originating the international movement against the slave trade, by allowing slavery itself to continue, Americans impeded the cause of liberty in Europe.

The first and third U.S. presidents do not gain luster in Prof. Davis's somewhat rigid language: "Instead of ennobling the anti-slavery cause with a touch of his enormous prestige, President Washington privately discountenanced even a cautiously worded Quaker memorial against the slave trade . . . Jefferson's record on slavery can only be judged by the values of his contemporaries and by the consistency between his own professed beliefs and actions. But for Jefferson the scale tipped heavily toward self-preservation, which meant the preservation of a social order based on slavery. When the chips were down, he threw his weight behind slavery's expansion, and bequeathed to the South the image of anti-slavery as a Federalist mask for political and economic exploitation."

These brief quotations simply touch some of the arguments charted in reasoned, neighborly books. By relying on a smaller frame of colonial and revolutionary Virginia, "American Slavery, American Freedom" comes over more succinctly for the reader. Eventually, Prof. Morgan says, the course the Virginians set for the United States proved the undoing of slavery, after a long Civil War. And as a provocative Bicentennial thought, he asks rhetorically, was the vision of a nation of equals flawed at the source by contempt for both the poor and the black?

The reader concludes that the U.S. revolutionaries could fight only one revolution at a time. They left new revolutions to challenge succeeding generations.

Herbert Mitgang is a member of the editorial board of The New York Times.

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LLOYDS INTERNATIONAL MGT S.A.:
—+(w) L&ST Multi-way Fd.. SF419
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income. SF354
(w) Luxfund..... $18.92
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund.... $9.58
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund..... $1.72
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund..... $3.31
(w) N.A.M.F..... $63.77
(w) Nippon Fund..... $42.1069
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund..... $6.47
(w) Nor Amer. Bank Fd..... $6.74
(r) Pegasus Intern'l..... $6.89
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund $23.97
(d) Renta Fund..... LF2,061
(d) Renta Capital Fund..... LF4,036
(d) Rentinvest..... LF987
(d) Safe Fund..... $4.61
(d) Safe Trust Fund..... $10.44
(w) Samurai Portfolio..... SF59.15
Share Realty N.V..... $15.25
Share International N.V..... $4.53

SEPRO:
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)..... $13.74

S.M.C. FUNDS:
— (d) CSF Fund..... SF24.17
— (d) Crossbow Fund..... SF9.70
— (d) I.T.P. Fund N.V..... $7.54
(w) SME Special Fund..... DM93.60

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:
— (r) Parica Sw. R. Est.....SF1,580.50
— (r) Securswiss..... SF940
(d) Soros Fund..... $204.41
(w) Star Fund..... $4.87

SWISS BANK CORP.:
— (d) America-Valor..... SF482.50
— (d) Intervalor..... SF68.25
— (d) Japan Portfolio..... SF373.50
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser.... SF214
— (d) Univ. Bond Select..... SF50.50
— (d) Universal Fund..... SF96.22
(w) Talent Global Fund..... $8.90
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea)... $36.33
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V..... $36.12
(w) Transpacific Fund..... $20.13

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh..... SF36
— (d) Bond Invest..... SF70.75
— (d) Convert-Invest..... SF80.25
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh..... SF117
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh..... SF91
— (d) Globinvest..... SF67.50
— (d) Pacific Invest..... SF77.50
— (d) Rometac-Invest..... SF551
— (d) Safit South. Afr. Sh... SF172.50
— (d) Sima Swiss Rr. Est... SF176.50

UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:
— (d) Atlanticfonds..... DM16.25
— (d) Europafonds..... DM32.40
— (d) Unifonds..... DM20.90
— (d) Unirenta..... DM41.70
— (d) Unispecial I..... DM82.60
(w) United Can. Inv. Fd..... $3.17
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd.... $13.62
(w) Western Growth Fd..... $6.19
(w) Western Hedge Fund..... $1,372.71
(w) West Proprietary N.V.... $1,536.88
(d) World Equity Grth Fd... 3427.39
(w) Worldwide Securities..... $44.77
(w) Worldwide Special..... $3,878.65

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend. ‡ — New; N.A — Not available; SF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — bid. Change F/F 318 to 81 per unit.

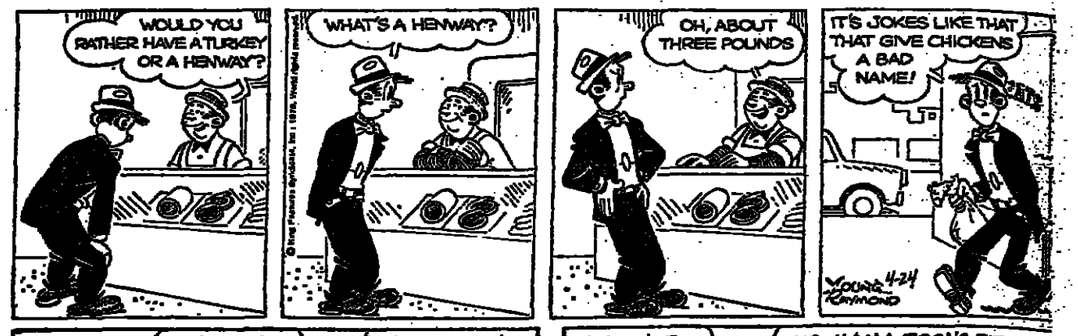
PEANUTS



B.C.



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



WIZARD of ID



ANDY CAPP



REX MORGAN M.D.



RIP KIRBY



JUMBLE® — *that scrambled word game*

by HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LUMGO

BOESE

EMORTH

MELANE



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

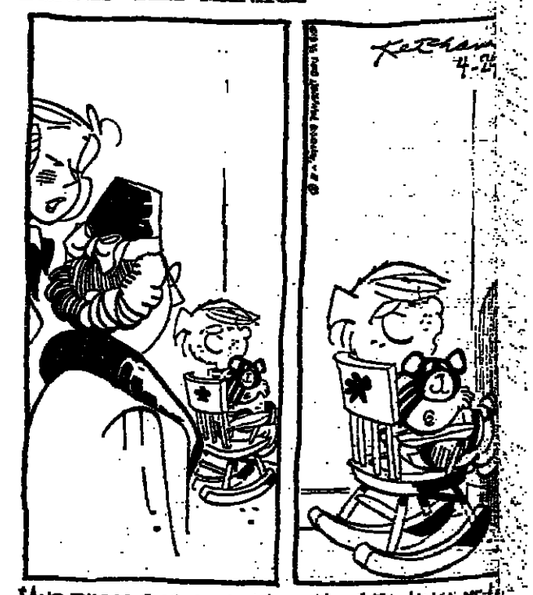
Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: "○○○○○○○○○○"

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: AVAIL RODEO METRIC BROGUE

Answers: *This will bring one to the floor!*—THE ELEVATOR

DENNIS THE MENACE



هكذا من الأهرام

Dodgers Win, 7-2

...erguson's Homer ...elps Beat Astros

...TON, April 23 (UPI).—...rguson hit his first ...f the season to drive in ...s last night and power ... Angeles Dodgers to a ...mph over the Houston ...

...ander Doug Rau picked ...econd victory of the ses... got help over the last ...nings from reliever Mike ... Marshall entered the ...th none out and the bases ... the seventh inning and ...that situation unscathed.

Marshall later gave up a homer to Cliff Johnson, his first of the season, in the eighth inning but the Dodgers had a six-run lead by then.

Dusty Baker's bases-filled single drove in two runs in the fifth inning as the Dodgers scored three runs against rookie Joaquin Andujar to take a 6-0 lead.

Cubs 5, Expos 4

At Chicago, Mike Adams's single with two out in the 11th inning scored Jerry Morales from third base and gave the Cubs a 5-4 victory over Montreal, which broke a five-game losing streak.

Morales, whose homer had tied the game in the fifth, doubled with one out in the 11th for the Cubs and, after Andy Thornton was walked intentionally, Manny Trillo advanced both of them with an infield out. Adams, making only his fourth appearance at the plate this season, then singled home Morales.

Starting pitcher Clay Kirby, who couldn't survive the second inning, delivered a bases-loaded double to drive in three Montreal runs in the second inning an... the Expos scored their fourth run in the third on singles by Larry Bittner and Mike Jorgensen and a double by Larry Parrish.

Royals 2, Brewers 1

At Milwaukee, Don Money's error on George Brett's hard-hit grounder scored Jim Wohlford with the winning run in the eighth inning to give Kansas City a 2-1 victory over the Brewers.

With one out in the eighth, Wohlford beat out a bunt back to the mound and stole second. After Amos Otis struck out, Jerry Augustine replaced loser Jim Colborn (1-1) on the mound. Brett then hit a sharp grounder that rolled between third baseman Money's legs as Wohlford scored.

Friday

...on and Staub ...eat Rangers

...OIT, April 23 (UPI).— ...orton capped a five-run ...ing with a three-run ...d Rusty Staub's sacrifice ... one out in the seventh ...cored Alex Johnson with ...breaking run today to ... Detroit Tigers a 7-6 vic... the Texas Rangers. ...'s homer was his third ...st three games and gave ...ital of four for the year ... runs batted in. ...iller picked up his first ... in three decisions this ...r 2 1/3 innings of relief. ...now appeared in six of ...rs' nine games.

Expos 5, Reds 4

...ntreal. Pete MacKanin's ...ded single and an error ... Concepcion in the eighth ...llowed three Montreal ...he Expos defeated Cin...-4. ...xpos were trailing, 4-2, ... out in the eighth but ...es by Jim Dwyer, Mike ... and Larry Parrish to ...bases. MacKanin singl... ...ield, scored two runners ...en Concepcion dropped ... from the outfield. Par...ed the winning run.



Associated Press.

Cavaliers' Jim Chones tries to block Bullets' Wes Unseld.

Cavaliers' Basket at Buzzer Provides NBA Playoff Lead

RICHFIELD, Ohio, April 23 (UPI).—Jimmy Cleamons laid in a rebound shot at the buzzer last night to give the Cleveland Cavaliers a 92-91 victory over the Washington Bullets and take a 3-2 lead in their seven-game NBA playoff series.

The Cavs took the lead at 11:35 of the third period and held on until 1:12 was left in the game when a three-point play by Elvin Hayes put the Bullets ahead, 89-88.

Dick Snyder, who topped the Cavs with 26 points, dropped in a 20-footer with 54 seconds left, but Phil Chenier put Washington back on top, 91-90, with a 10-foot jumper with 37 seconds on the clock.

Hayes gave Cleveland a life when the veteran forward missed two free throws with seven seconds left and the Cavs called time out with 6 seconds on the clock.

Wes Unseld of the Bullets fouled Jim Chones on the inbound pass and the Cavs took the ball out again with five seconds left. Bobby Smith, who won game No. 3 with a final-second shot, missed the hoop completely from 18 feet out, but Cleamons was there to drop in the winning basket.

Pistons 123, Warriors 111

At Oakland, Calif., forward Curtis Rowe and center Bob Lanier combined for 64 points, powering Detroit to a series-squaring 123-111 NBA Western Conference semifinal victory over Golden State.

The victory tied the best-of-seven series at 1-1 and snapped the Warriors' victory string at seven games.

Rowe, who averaged 16 points per game during the regular season, surpassed that with a 17-point first quarter as the Pistons took a 39-37 lead.

The Warriors, paced by Rick Barry and Phil Smith, went ahead early in the second period, but a 9-0 Detroit outburst paced the Pistons to a 70-66 halftime lead.

Rowe, who finished with 33 points, had 19 at the half, missing only one of eight shots. The Pistons fired a sizzling .703 for the half and maintained their lead despite cooling off in the late going.

Thursday's Games

Detroit 123, Golden State 111 (Rowe 33, Lanier 31; Barry 37, Smith 31). Best-of-7 series tied, 1-1.

Cleveland 92, Washington 91 (Snyder 26, Russell 18; Hayes 25, Bing 18). Cleveland leads series, 3-2.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
New York	7	2	.778	—
Milwaukee	5	3	.625	1 1/2
Boston	5	5	.500	3 1/2
Detroit	4	4	.500	3 1/2
Cleveland	3	4	.429	4
Baltimore	4	6	.400	5 1/2

Western Division

Texas	6	4	.600	—
Oakland	6	5	.545	1/2
Chicago	4	4	.500	1
Kansas City	4	5	.444	1 1/2
California	5	7	.417	2
Minnesota	3	7	.300	3

Thursday's Results

Kansas City 2, Milwaukee 1.

Friday's Games

Detroit 7, Texas 6.
California at Milwaukee, n.
Oakland at Cleveland, n.
Kansas City at New York, n.
Boston at Chicago, n.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Pittsburgh	6	3	.667	—
Philadelphia	5	3	.625	1/2
New York	6	5	.500	1 1/2
Chicago	5	6	.455	2
St. Louis	4	6	.400	2 1/2
Montreal	4	6	.400	2 1/2

Western Division

Cincinnati	6	4	.600	—
Atlanta	6	4	.600	—
Houston	5	6	.571	—
San Francisco	5	5	.500	1
San Diego	5	6	.455	1 1/2
Los Angeles	3	6	.273	3 1/2

Thursday's Results

Chicago 5, Montreal 4.
Los Angeles 7, Houston 2.

Friday's Games

Montreal 5, Cincinnati 4.
Atlanta at Philadelphia, n.
New York at Houston, n.
St. Louis at San Diego, n.
Chicago at Los Angeles, n.
Pittsburgh at San Francisco, n.

Thursday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE
(Suspended game)

Montreal	132	113	010	—12	17	2
Chicago	200	100	102	— 6	9	1

Fryman, Carrithers (6), Murray (9) and Foote; Zahn, Dettore (2), P. Reuschel (5), Schultz (6), Crosby (8) and Swisher. W—Fryman (2-1). L—Zahn (0-1). HR—Jorgensen (3d), White (1st), Foli (2d), Cardenal (2d), Swisher (2d).

Montreal	031	000	000	00—4	10	2
Chicago	020	020	000	01—5	13	1

Kirby, Scherman (2), Granger (5), Murray (9) and Foote; R. Reuschel, Garman (8), Zamora (11). W—Zamora (1-0). L—Murray (0-1). HR—Madlock (15th), Morales 4th).

Los Angeles	010	230	010—7	8	0
Houston	000	000	110—2	8	1

Rau, Marshall (7) and Ferguson; Andujar, Sosa (5), Rondon (6), Hardy (8) and Johnson. W—Rau (2-0). L—Andujar (0-2). HR—Ferguson (1st), Johnson (1st).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Kansas City	100	000	010—2	6	1
Milwaukee	000	000	100—1	6	1

Fitzmorris, Bird (7) and Healy; Colborn, Augustine (8), Hausman (9) and Porter. W—Bird (1-0). L—Colborn (1-1).

Flyweight Bout Put Off

MEXICO CITY, April 23 (Reuters).—The World Boxing Council flyweight title fight between champion Miguel Canto of Mexico and Susumo Hanagata of Japan has been postponed until May 15, officials said today. It was originally scheduled for tomorrow.

Islanders Get Berth in NHL Semifinals

Sabres Are Eliminated

UNIONDALE, N.Y., April 23 (UPI).—Clark Gillies batted home a 15-foot rebound at 5:58 of the third period last night to give the New York Islanders a 3-2 victory over the Buffalo Sabres and a berth in the Stanley Cup semifinal round for the second consecutive year.

The victory gave the Islanders a 4-2 victory in the quarterfinal series after New York lost the first two games.

Gillies, an ex-first baseman in the Houston Astros farm system, banged home the puck into the far corner of the net past Buffalo goalie Gerry Desjardins after grabbing Bryan Trottier's rebound.

Only 1:49 earlier, Jerry Korab tied the score at 2-2 on a blueline blast past New York goalie Billie Smith.

New York's Jude Drouin opened the scoring at 7:45 of the first period. Drouin took Billy MacMillan's rebound off Desjardins's left skate and lifted it into the net over the goaltender and Lee Fologin, a Buffalo defenseman.

Buffalo's Gil Perreault tied it, 1-1, at 4:42 of the second period.

Eddie Westfall, playing with a broken right foot, scored his first 1976 playoff goal to give New York a 2-1 lead at 13:07 of the second period when he deflected a Denis Potvin shot from 45 feet out past Desjardins during a New York power play.

Maple Leafs 8, Flyers 5

At Toronto, Darryl Sittler tied two NHL playoff scoring records with five goals and an assist to lead the Maple Leafs to an 8-5 victory over Philadelphia, tying their best-of-seven quarterfinal series at three games apiece.

The 25-year old Sittler, who set a NHL one-game record of six goals and four assists against the Boston Bruins Feb. 7, began the assault on Montreal's Rocket Richards's 1944 record of five goals in one playoff game at 10:42 of the first period when Flyer goalie Bernie Parent stopped his first shot but fell back into the net with the puck. The power-play goal by Sittler tied the game at 1-1 until Errol Thompson scored a short-handed goal at 18:21 to put the Leafs ahead. Flyer Orest Kindrachuk had opened the scoring at 4:52.

A pair of successive goals midway through the second period 42 seconds apart by Sittler was countered by two Philadelphia markers just eight seconds apart as Tom Bladon and Reggie Leach made the score 4-3 at 16:43 and 16:51 respectively. Sittler, however, struck again at 19:21 of the middle period and then opened the third period with a 30-foot slap-shot goal at 2:06, which made the score 6-3 in favor of Toronto.

Philadelphia's Bill Barber and Toronto's Jack Valiquette exchanged goals at 10:03 and 10:16, respectively, while Larry Goodenough countered at 14:31 for the Flyers. Claire Alexander closed out the scoring for Toronto with a goal a minute later.

Kings 4, Bruins 3

At Inglewood, Calif., Butch Goring scored with 1:32 left in overtime to give Los Angeles a come-from-behind 4-3 victory over Boston to tie their quarterfinal series at three victories apiece.

Goring scored from 35 feet out in front of Boston goalie Gerry Cheevers and the puck bounced in off the post. Bob Nevin and Bob Murdoch got assists on the goal.

On the game-winning goal, Goring went across the blue line, cut to his left and evaded the Boston defense.

Mike Corrigan scored twice for Los Angeles in the third period, including a goal with just 2:12 left to send the game into overtime.

Corrigan's tying goal came after he was tripped by Cheevers as he was laying on the ice from 20 feet away. The puck hit Cheevers's stick and went into the net to tie the score at 3-3.

Thursday's Games

Los Angeles 4, Boston 3 (Corrigan 2, Williams, Goring, Schmautz, Edestrand, Sheppard). Best-of-7 series tied, 3-3.

New York Islanders 3, Buffalo 2 (Drouin, Westfall, Gillies; Perreault, Korab). New York wins series, 4-2.

Toronto 8, Philadelphia 5 (Sittler 5, Thompson, Valiquette, Alexander; Kindrachuk, Bladon, Leach, Barber, Goodenough). Series tied, 3-3.



United Press International.

Flyers' Bobby Clarke (left) checks Borje Salming of the Maple Leafs as they chase puck behind Toronto net.

Reasor Leading New Orleans Golf

NEW ORLEANS, April 23 (UPI).—Mike Reasor, who has spent seven obscure years on the Professional Golfers Association tour, outshot some of the game's most glamorous names yesterday with a seven-under-par 65 and seized the first-round lead in the $175,000 New Orleans Open.

Reasor has won less than $5,000 on the tour this year, but he was the only one who could put together the kind of round that Jack Nicklaus had predicted someone would shoot before the day was over.

"It's an absolutely perfect day to play," Nicklaus said. "If someone doesn't break the course record (of 64) before the day is over, I'll be surprised." Nicklaus shot 68.

Reasor's round was one shot off the record, but it was good for a two-stroke lead over defending champion Billy Casper, Monty Kaser and Wally Armstrong.

Derby Favorite's Latest Run Creates Doubts

By Gerald Strine

LEXINGTON, Ky., April 23 (WP).—The manner in which Honest Pleasure, the Kentucky Derby favorite, won the $112,350 Blue Grass Stakes at Keeneland yesterday was disturbing to some observers, who doubt whether he has the May 1 classic at Churchill Downs wrapped up.

Honest Pleasure had his mouth open, his neck slightly arched, as he fought jockey Braulio Baeza, who was standing up slightly in the irons, through the first half mile of the nine-furlong event. The dark bay colt then settled down and opened a five-length lead after six furlongs in 1:12 3/5—whereupon a 148-to-1 shot named Certain Roman started to make things interesting.

Certain Roman is not even eligible for the Derby. Yet he closed to within two lengths of Honest Pleasure at the eighth pole and was only 1 1/2 lengths behind going under the wire. Honest Pleasure never appeared to be in danger of losing. He ran the last eighth in :12, the final three-eighths in :36 4/5, but it was his least impressive performance of the season.

The final time was 1:49 2/5, two seconds off Round Table's track record.

Still, trainer Leroy Jolley professed to be pleased with the performance, although his Florida-bred colt did not rate as kindly as he did in the Florida Derby, his previous start.

"That last eighth over what was a tiring track was good enough for me," Jolley said. "Baeza had an awful lot of hold on him early. I'm satisfied."

Minus Pool

Honest Pleasure returned $2.20 straight, the minimum under Kentucky racing law. Technically, the winner was 1-to-18, not 1-to-10, costing the track and the state a total of $41,876.20 in a minus pool. There was no place or show betting.

Keeneland had a good day, however. A record Blue Grass crowd of 30,901 turned out to see the "big horse." They bet a record $331,342 on the feature, of which $294,029 was sent in on Honest Pleasure.

The winner earned $73,027.50 for owner Bert Firestone of Waterford, Va. The victory was Honest Pleasure's fourth this year, and ninth straight.

Inca Roca finished third in the field of seven, three lengths behind Certain Roman and 2 1/2 lengths before Proud Birdie, the 17-to-1 second choice. Certain Roman had only a maiden victory to his credit in 16 starts.

Thus the quality of the horses Honest Pleasure has beaten continues to be suspect. His fractions today—:24, :48, 1:12 3/5 and 1:37 2/5—also were less than pulverizing, although he did finish well under Baeza's hand ride.

"If Baeza tries to slow him up by throwing him down like that in the Derby, Bold Forbes will have six lengths by the time they hit the backstretch," a reporter told Jolley.

Baseball Umpire

...e Man From Whom ...rfection Is Demanded

By David Lamb

...N, April 23.—The two of ...ished their poached eggs ...motel coffee shop and ... unnoticed down Jersey ... Fenway Park. It was ...ubly raw April morning ... that the baseball game ... had been postponed— ... moved alone through ...rted stadium, talking ...ound rules and funny ... and left-field walls.

...der of the two, the one ...bout how to work Pen... ...hey crossed the outfield ...s Nester Chylak, 50, the ...merican League umpire ...fession that has room ...p for only 48 men. He ... in the majors 23 sea... earns $40,000 a year. ...count the bad calls he ... on the fingers of his ... but it would take an ... keep track of the argu...

...must be the only job in ... that everybody knows ...o better than the guy ...ng it," he said. "Some... have this fantasy: The ... been popping off all ... his team's just blown ... I call time and walk ...e dugout and say very ...Excuse me, sir. Your ...seman just booted one ... bases loaded.'"

...an with Chylak was ...c. 26. He is a rookie ...th three games' major... perience. He has been ...ofessionally in minor... ...wns like Gastonia and ... and Greenwood, living ...t of after-game ham... ...and a prayer that he ...ve a few bucks by ... two, maybe three, cit... ...f a tank of gas. He ...,000 a year now, per... ...n front of 60,000 specta... ...etimes, and people still ... who he is and exactly ... is that he does for a ...

...jor league umpire works ...ter populated by celeb... ... lives largely in sho... He is the working class ...ts boom of $200,000 sala... $1-million players.

...wrong half the time. ...n he is right, and he is ... be perfect on opening ... to improve thereafter. ...never be famous unless ... a big one and he will ... rich unless he finds a ...ession.

On the Road

...salary figures out to $99 ... about $5,501 less than ...ver makes every time he ...or the New York Mets. ...ire stays on the road ...rch to October, shuttling ...nan crews from city to ... living on $49-a-day ex... ...ney that is designed to ...erything but air trans... He'll often work 35 or ...ht games without a day ... unless he lives in a ...ague city, he might not ...e all season.

...ntact with the players ... field seldom extends beyond asking in March, "Did you have a good winter?" and saying in October, "Have a good winter." Familiarity and respect are not compatible, the code says. So the umpires drink in different bars than the players, stay in different hotels, fly on different airplanes.

"Five years ago, in a minor-league game in Indiana, I called a guy out on a third strike," said Joe Brinkman, 32, one of the umpires in Chylak's crew. "Last year I walked into a bar in Baltimore when Milwaukee was in town.

"The same guy's sitting at the bar and you know what he said? He said, 'You remember that pitch you called me out on that was a couple of inches low?' Five years. He'd been carrying that pitch around in his head for five years."

In the minors, where young umpires are scouted by the American and National leagues just as ballplayers are by the various big-league clubs, pay starts at $700 a month and the turnover is predictably high. In the majors, where every umpire is constantly rated and evaluated, there is an $11,000 annual pension at age 55 after 20 years' service. Incompetent umpires are not fired. They are replaced. There are 132 umpires in the minors waiting for a shot at any vacancy.

First Assignment

Two days after spring weather returned to Boston, Kosc was sitting in Fenway Park's umpire dressing room, rubbing a dozen baseballs with silt from the Delaware River. The silt, taken from a can at his feet, removes the slickness from new balls and makes them easier to pitch.

This would be Kosc's first assignment behind the plate calling balls and strikes. He had been warned that the players, particularly the marginal ones, might try to rattle and bait him —"They'll bury you if they get the chance," one of his colleagues had said—and stomach butterflies were on the prowl as he stuck adhesive tape inside his new cap to make it fit tighter.

"Yeah, sure I'm nervous," he admitted. "But that's just being psyched up and if you can't get psyched for something, you're dead inside. Dead. You've never got it made as an umpire. Here today. Gone tomorrow. They can always get you if you let down."

Kosc survived his first test behind the plate beautifully. The butterflies flew off with the first pitch. He got out of position on only one play and Chylak let him know where he should have been. Even the players normally known as professional bellyachers did very little bellyaching.

It was a good start but only a start. He would not be eligible to umpire an All-Star game for three years, a World Series for six. And always in the wings will be 132 young umpires who want his job.

© Los Angeles Times.

A Complicated Ballad Of a Homeless Fight

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, April 23 (NYT).—Jerry Perenchio, who is trying to promote a fight between Joe Frazier and George Foreman, said yesterday that he would select a site this weekend, "and if it isn't in New York I'm going to hold a press conference and explain why. I'll let it all hang out."

His aggressive tone, not to say threatening, implied that if he told all, somebody would be embarrassed—maybe "the city officials, proprietors of a $110-million facility, who assured me the facility would be available," but more likely "George Steinbrenner and his gardener, who will not approve our going in there, although there have been something like 37 fights in Yankee Stadium."

Beyond saying that he had half a dozen sites in mind, Perenchio refused to discuss other details, like the report that he and his financial angel, Caesar's World, have guaranteed to pay Frazier his $1-million purse even if the promotion falls through.

About two weeks ago, the fight was announced for June 15 in Yankee Stadium, but Steinbrenner, principal owner of the Yankees, has said no, he wasn't going to have a ring and canopy at second base with a fight crowd trampling the new grass. The Yankees start a six-day trip June 15 but the stadium lease requires the club's consent for any event held on the playing field during the season.

'Shouldn't Happen'

James Farley jr., chairman of the state athletic commission, says Neil Walsh, deputy commissioner of civic affairs and public events, had Steinbrenner's assurance that he would cooperate.

"It shouldn't happen," Farley said. "To let one man cost us an event that would be worth $3 million to the city, our first ballpark fight in 12 years. Frazier wants to fight in New York. Perenchio really wanted to put it in here. He did everything that was humanly possible and I've done everything that was humanly possible.

"On opening day at Yankee Stadium, Steinbrenner said to me, 'We have a date for Tuesday.' He didn't show for the Tuesday meeting. Perenchio was in Texas to see Foreman yesterday, but the day before that he sat in his hotel room 24 hours waiting to hear from Steinbrenner and he's sitting there 24 hours today."

It all started in March when Perenchio won a bidding competition for the services of Frazier and Foreman. He has Foreman signed for the rest of this year. Frazier's agreement bound him for only two weeks, by which time a site and date were to be agreed on, but Frazier has been giving Perenchio extensions.

Points of Contention

Frazier wants the fight in the East so he can train in his home gym in Philadelphia. Foreman won't fight in Philadelphia, Frazier's hometown. Frazier has rejected Houston and the Forum in Los Angeles, but might agree on Chicago, Cleveland, Boston or the Nassau Colliseum on Long Island. Perenchio doesn't fancy the latter for show with prices scaled up to $300 ringside.

The Mets will be playing at home and, even if they weren't, Donald Grant would refuse permission to use Shea Stadium. Anyway, Perenchio wasn't interested in Shea; Yankee Stadium's rich history and newness attracted him.

Madison Square Garden is reported to have demanded $300,000 and $1,000 free tickets as rent. (Mike Burke, the Garden president, couldn't be reached on this point.) The date in the Garden would have been May 27, when the hall would have been pre-empted from the circus. The Garden won't be available in June because of the Democratic National Convention.

The Capital Center in Landover, Md., is out because that is the new promotional base of Don King, a rival whom Perenchio doesn't want to cut in on the promotion.

The Yankees' lease with the city gives the club a clear right of approval on all events involving use of the playing field during the season and also veto power regarding anything that might damage the field between Feb. 1 and May 1, when it is being prepared for the new season. The city, however, has the right to rent the park for five sports events during the season, and the Yankees have already consented to many more than that, including the New York Cosmos' soccer games and three football exhibitions by the Jets.

A further complication, a spokesman in the economic development administration said, is a Cosmos game set for June 15 which the soccer team says it cannot reschedule.

Denver Leading Kentucky, 3-2, in ABA Semifinals

DENVER, April 23 (UPI).—Rookie forward David Thompson scored 34 points and helped spark a 39-point, third-quarter explosion yesterday to give the Denver Nuggets a 127-117 victory over the Kentucky Colonels and a 3-2 advantage in their American Basketball Association playoff series.

The sixth game in the semifinal playoff will be played Sunday in Louisville and a seventh game, if necessary, will be played Wednesday in Denver.

The contest was decided in the third quarter when Denver, led by Thompson and guard Ralph Simpson, launched a devastating attack.

The Nuggets hit 16 of 22 shots from the field in that quarter for a 73-per-cent shooting mark, while the Colonels hit only nine of 23 for 29 per cent. Simpson had 11 points and Thompson eight in the quarter as Denver outscored the Colonels 39-23.

Before the third quarter, Denver never led by more than two points and the Colonels threatened to turn the game into a runaway as they jumped to a 13-point lead in the first period.

Thursdays Game

Denver 127, Kentucky 117 (Thompson 34, Simpson 19; Gilmore 26, Lucas 21). Denver leads best-of-7 series, 3-2.

Andretti to Race For Lotus Team

LONDON, April 23 (UPI).—Mario Andretti will drive for the John Player Lotus team in this year's remaining Formula One grand prix races, the Lotus team announced.

The 36-year-old former Indianapolis-500 winner headed the Vels-Parnelli team for the last two years, until it withdrew because of lack of sponsorship last month.

Andretti's first race for Lotus will be in the Spanish Grand Prix at the Jarama circuit near Madrid May 2. He will replace Briton Bob Evans.

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Art Buchwald

'Come On Down'

WASHINGTON.—This city is being besieged by visitors this year, here to celebrate the Bicentennial. While everyone is happy to see them, the rush is affecting the town, and many residents are trying to figure out ways of discouraging their friends and relatives from coming here.



Buchwald

My friend Glaubet has even composed a letter that he sends out to anyone who is threatening to come to the capital in 1976. It goes something like this.

"Dear Steve and Jean:

"Lola and I were thrilled to hear the good news about you coming to Washington with your six children for the week. It's a wonderful time of year to visit the nation's capital, and I know you'll have a good time.

"The swine-flu epidemic hasn't hit us yet, though we did get word that two people down the street had it. I'm sure it's just a wild rumor, but I would get shots for it just in case.

"The azaleas are in bloom and the dogwoods are out, and Washington is now a veritable splash of color. Unfortunately the air-pollution count is now over 100, so if any of the children have respiratory diseases I'd leave them home. If you have an air-conditioned car the smog shouldn't get to you, but at this time of year I can't guarantee it.

* * *

"You asked me what to see in Washington. The White House, of course, is a must. You only have to wait five hours to get in, and they move you pretty fast once you do, but it's worth it. They now have tents so you don't have to stand in the blazing sun for more than two hours, and there are nurses on hand if you get sunstroke.

"I also recommend the Capitol, although I would warn the children if they visit the Senate or House not to expect much in the way of excitement, as there are never more than three or four congressmen on the floor at one time. The waiting time to get in is only three hours, but it's indoors, so you don't have to worry about the heat, as you do at the Washington Monument, which takes four hours, but is a great thrill for the kids.

"You asked me if crime was a problem in Washington. Don't believe everything you read in the newspapers. We have rapes, muggings and purse-snatchings just like any other city, but the street gangs that hang around the Mall and the Reflecting Pool don't bother anybody unless they see a camera or bicycle they like. I'd say in the daytime you would be as safe in Washington as you would be at night in Central Park.

"Traffic is no problem, particularly if you're on vacation and don't have to be anywhere at any particular time. They've opened up several of the streets that were closed because of the Metro construction, though they're digging up other ones.

"Is it expensive, you asked. Hardly. You can feed your entire family at a cafeteria for less than $60, but if you want to sit down it will, of course, cost more.

* * *

"The Potomac is beautiful at this time of year, though I would warn everyone not to put their hands into it unless they've had typhoid shots. A friend of mine said he saw a shark in the canal the other day that ripped a canoe to shreds with three people in it, but I didn't see anything about it in the newspapers.

"Parking is not a problem. There are plenty of garages in the city that will take your car for $3.50 an hour. It only takes 45 minutes to get it back.

"The motels and hotels are jammed, so be sure you have a confirmed reservation before you come, even though that is no guarantee you'll get a room. We could put you up at our place except our Josie has scarlet fever, and the doctor says she'll probably have it right through the entire Bicentennial year.

"Well, that seems to be it. Hope you're coming, because there won't be anything like it. Oh, by the way, don't plan on seeing President Ford. He'll be out campaigning your way while you're here.

"Cheers from all the Glaubets."

One in 50 Japanese Went Abroad in '75

TOKYO, April 23 (AP).—More Japanese than ever traveled abroad last year, the Justice Ministry said this week. Tourism is up 5.6 per cent over 1974, with 2,466,326 Japanese leaving the country, or one of every 50.

The number of foreigners visiting Japan in 1975 also hit a record high of 780,298, 7.8 per cent more than in 1974.

Million-Dollar News Job for U.S. Woman

By Robert D. McFadden

NEW YORK, April 23 (NYT).—Barbara Walters yesterday accepted an offer of $1 million a year over the next five years to become a major personality on ABC News and the co-anchorman, with Harry Reasoner, of "The Evening News."

She will thus become the world's highest-paid newscaster and the first woman ever to present the evening news over a major television network in the United States.

Miss Walters, 43, who has been co-host of the NBC "Today" show for the past two years and a writer and personality with NBC for 12 years, has a contract with NBC that runs until next September.

Miss Walters was thought to have been earning $500,000 a year at NBC. However, part of her income came from performing in commercials, which she will not do at ABC.

It appeared yesterday that Miss Walters's departure from NBC might be effected on something less than amicable terms.

The first word that she was switching to ABC came yesterday afternoon in a telephone call from an NBC spokesman who, asking not to be quoted by name, said that NBC had withdrawn its contract offer, both because of the expense of the terms and what he called the "circus atmosphere" of the negotiations over them.



Barbara Walters on Friday "Today" show tells audience that she's switching from NBC to ABC. AP.

Both ABC and NBC had been in negotiations with Miss Walters in recent weeks and had offered her approximately the same financial terms, although the NBC offer did not include a job as co-anchorman of the network's major news program, "The Nightly News" with John Chancellor.

"It got to the point where it was getting unseemly," said the NBC spokesman. "There were things that one would associate with a movie queen, not a journalist, and we had second thoughts."

Miss Walters, asked about the NBC spokesman's contentions in a telephone interview shortly afterward, expressed shock and said: "Whoever is speaking for NBC is doing them a disservice."

"They did not withdraw their offer," Miss Walters said. "I called them. They asked me to wait, but I decided not to. It would have been unfair to them. ABC has offered to accept."

Miss Walters scoffed at the NBC spokesman's contention that a "circus atmosphere" had crept into negotiations between her representatives, the William Morris Agency, and NBC. "It was done with great dignity," she contended.

The NBC spokesman, who said no formal announcement had been made because his company never announced "negative events like not signing somebody," listed a "hairdresser," "her own press agent," and "a full-time limousine at her disposal" as being among her demands.

Miss Walters said that NBC had for years provided these services to her, and she called the spokesman's remarks "absurd."

"I'm leaving with nothing but the happiest feelings," she said. "It's not a matter of whose offer was better. I'm not so concerned about money. This is a breakthrough for all of us in journalism." One implication of the contract to be given to Miss Walters was that other big-name newscasters—Walter Cronkite on CBS, Mr. Chancellor on NBC and even Mr. Reasoner on ABC—probably will ask for more money, too.

They are each believed to have salaries over $400,000, and industry sources said they might very well ask for substantial increases. Mr. Reasoner, asked about this last night, said he never discussed salaries publicly.

Mr. Reasoner said that a woman co-anchor "may well be an idea whose time has come, and if it is, there's no better candidate."

One indication that NBC had been anticipating a possible move by Miss Walters came several months ago when the network hired Candice Bergen, the actress, photographer and writer, to make several appearances on "Today" in the role of photojournalist. She is said to have been well received.

Hiring Seen as 'Hollywood Dressed in Newspapers'

PARIS, April 23 (IHT).—The main question, a U.S. television newsman based in Europe said, is whether ABC will be able to use Barbara Walters to advantage.

But another U.S. network man said simply that he was "very surprised" at the $1-million contract and predicted that Miss Walters would not be successful at ABC. ABC's motive, he speculated, may have been to "do in" the "Today" show.

"I don't think of her as a journalist," the first newsman said. "I think of her as an interviewer and personality." She doesn't have the authority of Walter Cronkite (CBS) or John Chancellor (NBC), both of whom had years of experience as reporters, he said. Harry Reasoner doesn't have the reputation of either. Miss Walters, after a few years with local New York TV stations, joined NBC News as a writer in 1963.

"She conducts interviews. She is used to two hours of exposure on the 'Today' show. Will ABC be able to use her to the same advantage on a 30-minute news show as co-anchorman?" he asked. NBC and CBS devote from 3 to 3 1/2 minutes to big stories, 1 1/2 to 2 minutes to good stories, the newsman said. ABC runs shorter stories, he said. So where does Barbara Walters fit in, even if ABC expands the news show to 45 minutes as she has been promised?

This newsman said that he "could not work up a head of steam" over Miss Walters's $1-million salary. What does make him angry is the commercial television system: "its lack of values, its lack of depth, its star system." David Brinkley, he said, became such a star that he attracted more attention than the political figures—even presidents—that he interviewed. "Brinkley didn't like it," the reporter said.

And, he said, he is angry at a system which offers a salary of $1 million to a star but balks at buying a new typewriter for a man in the field for $100. The TV star system, he said, is "Hollywood dressed in newspapers."

"The fact that Miss Walters is female was an obvious factor in her selection," the reporter said. "Too bad she isn't black. If I had a sex change and a color change, I could double my salary tomorrow." The salary earned by U.S. network newsmen in Europe is about $45,000 tops, he said.

NBC will probably be looking for a woman replacement for Miss Walters, he predicted. Miss Walters, he said, would draw viewers at first because of the publicity surrounding her salary. He also thinks that she can be used during election night to advantage when hours of time are open. If Miss Walters were released from her NBC contract before September, she would be a draw during conventions.

But, the newsman said, it would have been smarter for ABC to have "bought" Miss Walters for a morning show.

PEOPLE: Ti-Grace Atkinson: On Welfare Roles

Ti-Grace Atkinson, a founder of the National Organization for Women, is on welfare in New York. She gets $47 every two weeks and says she is beginning "to think robbing a bank has dignity." Miss Atkinson, 37, said her decision to apply for welfare came after college lecture jobs vanished, she had trouble writing and was unable to get any kind of work. "You wouldn't believe the menial jobs I have applied for," she said, "but people say I'm too old or too famous or too hot to handle."

* * *

World Citizen Gary Davis was still in the transit passenger lounge at Orly Airport, near Paris, Friday, hoping that French immigration officials would recognize his world passport and let him in. "I live in France, at Hesingue, near Saint-Louis, near the Swiss frontier," Davis said, "and my family (his wife is French) is waiting for me." Davis had been in the United States to attend a memorial service for his father, the society band leader Meyer Davis. "If the police put me on a plane to New York by force," he said, "I will refuse to get off when I arrive."

* * *

Doctors said Thursday night that there was no reason that Princess Anne, 25, should not ride again and, in fact, her accident on Wednesday at a riding meet in southeast England may not wreck her hopes of being on Britain's equestrian team this year at the Montreal Olympics. Friday, the doctors said she should be out of King Edward VII Hospital in a day or two although she was still in pain. She has a concussion and a cracked vertebra.

* * *

Actor Stepin Fetchit, 84, whose real name is Lincoln Perry, was in fair condition Thursday at Michael Reese Hospital in Chicago after having a stroke. He was the first black motion picture star and reportedly earned $2 million during the 1930s. He rose to fame through his portrayal of lazy, slow-moving and slow-thinking characters—primarily servants—in movies featuring such white stars as Will Rogers and Shirley Temple.

* * *

Dick Gregory, the comedian turned activist, and English endurance walker Steve Drury, 22, set off this week from downtown Los Angeles determined to walk to New York—each on his own path. Gregory's walk is to dra[matize] hunger in the richest na[tion in] the world, he said. Drury [wants] to set a new world reco[rd and] call attention to the sp[ort of] endurance walking. Last S[eptem]ber he walked the length [of En]gland and Scotland, set[ting a] record of 44.5 miles a d[ay. He] did the 876 miles in 20 da[ys.]

* * *

The last of the sextuplet[s born] a week ago to Christine P[...] Newcastle, England, die[d this] week, according to a h[ospital] spokesman.

* * *

Comedienne Totie Fiel[ds] will be in Columbia Presby[terian] Hospital, New York, for a[bout] 10 days or so. Her left l[eg was] amputated above the kne[e last] week. A diabetic, Miss Fiel[ds had] the surgery after other at[tempts] to repair vascular damage [and] phlebitis had failed.

* * *

The New York Knick[s' ...] Walt (Clyde) Frazier, 31, [is] on trial this week in New [York] in a paternity suit brough[t by a] young woman who claims t[hat he] fathered her 3-year-old so[n. The] plaintiff, Judith St. John, [says] that she wants to have [him] legally recognized as her [son's] father, thus making Frazier [liable] for his support. He says [he is] not the father.

* * *

Robert Kaiser, former [...] correspondent of The Wash[ington] Post, is taking his lum[ps from] Komsomolskaya Pravda, [...] Moscow newspaper's Londo[n cor]respondent, V. Dobkin, [...] think much of Kaiser's [book] "Russia: The People an[d the] Power." Dobkin said that [Kaiser] had picked up most of [his in]formation for the book i[n res]taurants, the steam roo[ms of] bathhouses and with "the [meth]ods of peering at someone['s] private letters." He calls [it a] routine anti-Soviet lampo[on.]

* * *

"The Lord of the Rings" [...] tales by J.R.R. Tolkien, [will be] filmed as an animated [...] by Ralph Bakshi, creator of ["Fritz] the Cat," among others.

* * *

Warren Beatty wants t[o play] Howard Hughes. To make s[ure he] gets the part, he's writing, [direct]ing and producing the film. ["It's] something I've been deve[loping] for some time. It seems [now] that I should go ahead a[nd do] it," Beatty said. "It's a cla[ssic] and a phenomenon that [I feel] rather strongly about."

—SAMUEL JUST[...]

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